

DAILY REPORT

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WU XUEQIAN MEETS NEW AMBASSADORS

OW120755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- China's State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian met here this morning on separate occasions with Rashid Muhammad Sa'id Ar-Rifa'i, new Iraqi ambassador to China, Flemming Hedegaard, Denmark's new ambassador to China, and Demot Patrick Waldron, Ireland's new ambassador to China.

WAN LI MEETS BADMINTON COUNCIL DELEGATES

OW120941 Beijing XINHUA in English 0921 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, met with the delegates to the council meeting of the International Badminton Federation in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Present was Xu Cai, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

PRC ELECTED MEMBER OF UN MARITIME COUNCIL

OW121220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] London, November 11 (XINHUA) -- China was elected a council member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) of the United Nations at the organization's 13th assembly here today. Delegations from 105 member countries and representatives from more than 30 world organizations attended the assembly. The main task of this assembly is to concentrate efforts of the member states on promoting the implementation of the existing instruments for the purpose of improving maritime safety and preventing marine pollution. The assembly opened on November seventh and will end on the 18th.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON EUROMISSILE TALKS

OW131516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 13 Nov 83

["Commentary: Disarmament or Propaganda?" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, November 12 (XINHUA correspondent Xia Zhimian) -- A review of the two-year-long Soviet-U.S. Euromissile talks in Geneva gives a strong impression that during the negotiations, military issues were outweighed by politics which was again eclipsed by propaganda.

With only three days left in the talks, both the West and the East now appear to cherish no hope for an agreement, and a deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe seems irrevocable. One is prompted to ask: What are the talks aimed at, genuine disarmament or just propaganda?

Over the past two years of negotiations, no less than 10 proposals or plans have been put forth by the United States and the Soviet Union. Though each side has lauded its propositions to the skies, no agreement has ever been reached. The determining cause for this lies in each side keeping an eye on the missiles of the other side while casting another eye at world public opinion. Only God knows if they have ever thought of reducing their missiles. On the part of the United States, President Ronald Reagan made clear when he took office that his government would carry out a large-scale arms expansion to revive the U.S. military might. Later on, he offered the "zero option" in an attempt to win support from its West European allies and reduce the pressure by public opinion and mass movement at home and abroad on the one hand, and to counter the Soviet "peace offensive" on the other.

However, it can be said that the Soviet Union has had an edge over the United States in the use of both hard and soft tactics. During the seventies, the Soviet Union, while carrying on nuclear talks with the United States and signing two agreements with it, had at the same time developed quietly its own strategic missiles, thus putting itself on a par with the United States in this respect from an originally weaker position. This was followed by the deployment of several hundred medium- and long-range SS-20's, thus turning the tables on the United States. In the meantime, the Soviet Union came up with no less proposals for "peace" and "disarmament."

Public opinion in the West has pointed out that the Soviet Union has intended not only to legalize its medium-range-missile superiority through the Geneva talks, but also to weaken Western unity and drive a wedge between Western Europe and the United States by capitalizing on their differences and the massive peace movement in Western Europe. This is really a trick of killing two birds with one stone. Public opinion in Western Europe is getting more and more pessimistic about the prospects of the Geneva talks. More and more people have come to blame both the Soviet Union and the United States for their indulging in propaganda. Some of them have even described the talks as merely a trick. *WACHENER NACHRICHTEN*, a journal of the Federal Germany, said in a commentary that the discussion about the "zero option" has achieved a "zero result." "If the military buildup continues," the commentary stressed, "those countries where the missiles are deployed will suffer because the deployment will increase the degree of danger and make those countries the first victims in case of emergency."

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES SENATE TAIWAN RESOLUTION

HK141034 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 83 p 6

[Commentary by RENMIN RIBAO reporter: "An Adverse Current in the Development of Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Recently, U.S. Democratic Senator Claiborne Pell and others put a draft resolution on the so-called "future of Taiwan" before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. For this purpose, they conducted a hearing on 9 November and invited a leading member of the "Formosa Association for Public Affairs," an organization for "Taiwan independence," and a director of the Asia Research Center of the neo-right-wing Heritage Foundation to give "testimony" at the hearing. They uttered nonsense on the Taiwan issue and wantonly interfered in China's internal affairs.

The draft resolution of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee plays the same old tune and says "the issue of Taiwan's future should be solved peacefully free of coercion" and publicly declares that "the manner of solution" should be "acceptable to the people of Taiwan" and consistent with the "laws adopted by Congress," and so on. What is referred to as the "laws adopted by Congress" here obviously means the "Taiwan Relations Act," which brazenly interferes in China's internal affairs and was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1979. The Act continually has been firmly opposed by the Chinese Government and people. The so-called "manner of solution acceptable to the people of Taiwan" is just the oft-repeated rhetoric which some people in the United States have consistently juggled in an attempt to seize [jue qu 2384 0648] the Chinese territory of Taiwan and separate it forever from the motherland. Mr Pell, who claims to have the future of Taiwan at heart, laid bare his secret with his remark at the conclusion of the hearing. It so happened that what he was concerned about was nothing but a view which he has consistently adhered to, that is, "Taiwan does not belong to China" and "Taiwan is a country independent of China."

The Senate hearing on the draft resolution of the so-called "future of the Taiwan people" was an anti-China farce created by a small handful of people. The only senator attending the hearing was Pell. The hearing room was desolate and there was a very small audience. However, just when the Sino-U.S. relations have shown some recent improvement following the efforts of both sides with the leaders of both countries soon to exchange visits, a handful of people in the United States have flagrantly made anti-China remarks and undisguisedly tried to separate Taiwan from China. What are their motives? This cannot but arouse people's serious concern and vigilance.

Taiwan has always been part of China's territory and the people of Taiwan have always been a component part of the Chinese people. They are our own flesh and blood. The future of Taiwan lies in its reunion with the motherland. The accomplishment of the great cause of national reunification is the common aspiration of the 1 billion Chinese people, including the 18 million people in Taiwan. As for the handful of scum who turn traitors for personal gain by claiming the "independence" of Taiwan, they can represent neither the Chinese people nor the Taiwan compatriots. The reunion of Taiwan with the motherland is entirely the internal affair of the Chinese people. Outsiders have no right to interfere in it. The fact that a small handful of people in the U.S. Senate put forward a draft resolution on the so-called "future of Taiwan" is in itself a violation of norms in international relations and a gross interference in China's internal affairs. It is necessary to condemn it strongly.

Frankly speaking, there are always a handful of people in the United States who desperately cling to the mentality of imperialism and superpower hegemonism and who oppose the Chinese people. They are determined to regard Taiwan as their unsinkable aircraft carrier forever. For this reason, these people always try to place obstacles in the development of Sino-U.S. relations and to stir up trouble at the first opportunity in order to move relations between the two countries backward.

This is an adverse current in the development of Sino-U.S. relations. These people are extremely small in number, but if we let them commit all kinds of outrages, Sino-U.S. relations will certainly be adversely affected. This cannot but merit the serious attention of all people who cherish the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

FANG YI MEETS BLACK AMERICAN SCIENTISTS

OW101351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the state Science and Technology Commission, today proposed to increase the exchanges of visits between the people of China and the U.S.A. in addition to mutual visits between government officials of the two countries. Exchanges of visits between the people are also very important, Fang Yi added. He made the remarks when he met a delegation of black American scientists led by Dr. Charles Merideth, president of the Atlanta University Center, Georgia state, U.S.A., here this afternoon. Fang Yi expressed the hope that the black American scientists would strengthen their cooperation with their Chinese counterparts and contribute to the growth of friendship between the people of the two countries. This is the first delegation of eminent black American scientists to visit China. Dr. Merideth told Fang Yi that his delegation has had discussions with leading members of the China Association for Science and Technology and the two sides reached agreement on some cooperative items. Before coming to Beijing, the American scientists, who are guests of the host association, visited Fudan and Jiaotong Universities in Shanghai.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS CALIFORNIA LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

OW100907 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met here this morning with Leo McCarthy, lieutenant governor of California, and Mrs. McCarthy. They exchanged views on economic relations between China and California.

HUANG HUA MEETS AMERICAN AUTHOR ANNA LINCOLN

OW110935 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today American woman writer Anna Lincoln and her husband Adrian Lincoln, a descendant of the 16th U.S. president Abraham Lincoln. Anna Lincoln is the author of the fiction "Escape to China."

Huang Hua briefed the Lincolns on China's domestic and foreign policies and answered questions they raised. Huang Hua said that both the Chinese and the Americans are great peoples. It is important to strengthen friendly relations between them, he added. The NPC vice-chairman said that he has long admired Abraham Lincoln who made the famous Emancipation Proclamation 120 years ago. He read the proclamation and other works by Lincoln when he was very young, he said. Talking about her impression of China on her current visit, Anna Lincoln, who lived in Shanghai from 1941 to 1948, said that she had found great improvements in China. The Chinese nation is rising despite all its problems and difficulties, she said. She told Huang Hua that she plans to write a book entitled "China the Beautiful" based on her experience from the current China tour. The Chinese Writers' Association yesterday gave a tea party in honor of the two American guests. The party was attended by noted Chinese writers and translators and researchers of American literature including Zhu Ziqi, Wang Meng, Yang Mo, Chen Rong, Shu Peide, Feng Yidai, and Mei Shaowu. The Lincolns presented a portrait of Abraham Lincoln to the Chinese association at the party.

PRC USSR INSTITUTE DIRECTOR MARKS GOSR

OW101349 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Talk by Comrade Liu Keming, member of the Collegium of the PRC Academy of Social Science and director of the Soviet Union and East European Countries Institute -- recorded in Mandarin, fading into Russian translation]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends. At the moment when all Soviet people are solemnly observing the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, permit me, on behalf of the entire collective of the Soviet Union and East European Countries Institute, to warmly congratulate you and all Soviet people on the holiday and convey to you the best of wishes.

Under the leadership of the party of Bolsheviks and the great teacher of the revolution, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the Russian proletariat 66 years ago carried out the Great October Revolution and established the world's first socialist state. The October Revolution opened a new era in the history of mankind and showed the path of revolutionary struggle and progress for mankind to the proletariat and oppressed peoples and nations of the world.

The Chinese people always view the Chinese Revolution as a continuation of the Great October Revolution. The Chinese people never forget the fact that it was precisely the Great October Revolution which brought Marxism-Leninism to us. Chinese revolutionaries of the older generation, of whom Mao Zedong was a representative, combined the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese Revolution in a protracted and difficult revolutionary struggle and creatively resolved the fundamental issues of the Chinese revolution.

Victory in the new democratic revolution was achieved in China -- that large, Oriental country -- and the People's Republic of China was founded. In the 34 years since liberation, our country has achieved great success. Colossal changes have occurred in all fields. Today, in a new historic period, all our people, under the leadership of the party's Central Committee and guided by the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, are building socialism under China's specific conditions.

Dear Soviet comrades, the Chinese and Soviet peoples have been linked by bonds of strong friendship. During the years of revolutionary wars, the peoples of our two countries fought shoulder to shoulder. The (?superior) sons and daughters of the Soviet people fought for the cause of liberating the Chinese people, and the remarkable sons and daughters of the Chinese people gave their lives in the revolutionary struggle for the Soviet people.

For many years our countries preserved friendly relations. The Chinese people profoundly value friendship with the Soviet people -- friendship strengthened by sharp struggle. We wholeheartedly wish to overcome all obstacles in relations between our two countries, and are prepared to really [deystvitelno] improve these relations and effect their normalization. This not only corresponds to the interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, but also the interests of peace in Asia and the entire world.

Our institute [word indistinct] acquaints the Chinese people with the construction and life of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and their experience of construction. In the future, we will work more and better in order that our lectures include the development and strengthening of friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union.

On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, permit me to wholeheartedly wish the Soviet people new successes in construction and happiness in life.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

RENMIN RIBAO on Departure

HK101008 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 83 p 6

[Special Dispatch" by reporter Zhang Liang: "U.S. President Starts on His Asian Tour"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Nov -- President Ronald Reagan set out this morning for Tokyo to start his 6 day-long visit to Japan and South Korea. This is his first Asian tour since he took office.

Before his departure, he made a statement to all his Cabinet members and some White House personnel in front of the White House East Room. He stressed that this visit strongly showed the United States attaches "great importance" to the development of its relations with Northeast Asia and the Pacific region. He noted that the United States would intensify its economic cooperation with Japan and South Korea. He also said that the Soviet downing of the South Korean airliner and its continued buildup of military strength in Asia, including the deployment of SS-20 missiles, have reminded us that we are living in a dangerous world. He said that he would reiterate U.S. "commitments" in the area and that the United States "would seek all possible means to assure stability and security there."

According to officials of the U.S. Government, during his tour in Japan, President Reagan will hold discussions with Japanese leaders with stress on bilateral strategic cooperation, economy, defense, and other problems of common interest, and will look for "new measures to build a closer partnership between the two countries." Sources here predicted that due to pressure from U.S. entrepreneurs, Ronald Reagan would ask Japan to open up its markets widely, to lift tariff barriers, and to call off import quotas and other measures of protectionism. On defense capability, Ronald Reagan would ask Japan for more defense expenditures and naval strength reinforcement in order to share the "defense expenses" of the United States in the country. However, it is impossible for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to compromise too much with the United States because he faces a fierce Diet election in December.

The second stop of Reagan's Asian tour is South Korea. According to officials of the U.S. Government, President Reagan will discuss with the South Korean authorities problems such as bilateral economic cooperation, and especially the security problem. As is known to all, there are now 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea. It is precisely the U.S. military existence in South Korea and the stubborn position of the South Korean authorities that are aggravating the tension on the Korean peninsula and are impeding the Korean people in their sacred cause of reunifying their motherland independently and peacefully.

Reagan, Nakasone Stress Cooperation

OW101656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 10 (XINHUA) -- The United States and Japan today stressed the need to strengthen their cooperative relations highlighted by their joint defense arrangement for "world peace and security" and to promote development in the Asia-Pacific region.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his Japanese host Yasuhiro Nakasone exchanged their views on the world situation during their second and final formal talks here which lasted about 80 minutes, extending through a luncheon given by Nakasone.

Briefing reporters after the talks, Nakasone described Reagan's current visit to Japan and his planned visit to other Asian countries as a testimony to his "clear recognition of the importance of the Asian and the Pacific region." "The (U.S.) President and I are in full agreement that we should continue to make efforts for the further development of the Asian and the Pacific region," he said. Recalling the "Tokyo statement" he jointly issued with Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the beginning of this month, Nakasone said tension in the East-West relations is increasing and regional disputes and violence in various parts of the world frequently occur. If such trends are left unchecked, "peace in the world could be gravely threatened," he warned. He told reporters that he and Reagan agreed that the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear forces "should not be conducted at the expense of the Asian region, but should be conducted on a global basis, taking the Asian security into consideration." "The Japan-U.S. security arrangements are the foundation of the peace and security of Japan and the Far East," he noted, adding that Japan will make further efforts in line with the Japan-U.S. joint communique of May, 1981 towards strengthening the "credibility" of the two countries' security arrangement.

Speaking of bilateral economic issues, Nakasone highly appreciated Reagan's intention to "combat protectionism in the United States" and said he and Reagan agreed to "continue our efforts for the solution of the remaining issues," including the yen-dollar exchange rate issue. In a separate news conference, Reagan said he "fully endorsed" the "Tokyo statement" which underlines the importance of solidarity among Western countries including Japan. He said his current Japan visit has strengthened Japan-U.S. partnership and "is giving birth to a new era in Japanese-American relations."

He told reporters that their "treaty of mutual cooperation and security is essential not only to the defense of Japan, but also contributes to peace and prosperity in the Far East." In that connection, he said, "the most important contribution Japan can make is to "provide for its own defense and share more of the burden of our mutual defense effort."

On nuclear disarmament talks, Reagan said he had demanded a global reduction of the Soviet's SS-20 intermediate-range missiles to the lowest possible level and that the Soviets take no measures impairing the negotiations.

Touching on bilateral trade issues, Reagan said there can be no "simple, overnight" solutions and "our best and continued efforts" are needed. "We are seeking reductions in Japan's tariffs on certain products in which the U.S. is highly competitive. Japanese quotas on agricultural products are a cause for concern. In return, the United States must combat protectionism in our country, and I have given the prime minister my pledge to do so," he said. He also expressed support for Nakasone's proposal that multilateral trade negotiations, with under-developed countries involved, should be held at an early date.

Later in the day, Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. Treasury Secretary Timothy McNamar [as received] discussed bilateral economic issues and worked out a joint statement in which it was announced that a joint Japan-U.S. special commission will be formed to study and solve the relationship between the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar -- a crucial issue in the two countries chronic trade frictions.

Report on Reagan-Nakasone Talks

HK101347 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 83 p 6

["Special dispatch" by reporter Sun Dongmin: "Reagan Arrives in Tokyo and Holds Talks With Nakasone -- Both Sides Emphasize 'Cooperation on a Worldwide Scale'"]

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Nov -- At the invitation of the Japanese Government, U.S. President Reagan arrived in Tokyo this afternoon for a visit. Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone held their first talks this evening. Nakasone emphasized that the relationship between Japan and the United States exceeded the sphere of the two countries. Reagan expressed the view that the relations between the two countries should enter a new stage, giving prominence to "Japan-U.S. cooperation on a worldwide scale."

It is reported that the main topics in the current talks between Japan and the United States will be "centered on trade and defense issues," further strengthening the alliance relationship between the two countries, and coordinating their policy toward the USSR. Japanese papers discussing Reagan's current visit pointed out that even though trade friction was still a brain-racking problem between the two countries, both sides were prepared to emphasize the "positive aspect" in the alliance between Japan and the United States to demonstrate "the unity between Japan and the United States."

Trade friction between Japan and the United States is a long-standing problem between the two countries. According to U.S. estimates, the United States trade deficit with Japan is expected to total about \$20 billion this year, and possibly \$30 billion next year. On the eve of Reagan's visit to Japan, the dispute regarding Japan's car exports to the United States ended with Japan's extension of self-imposed limitations on the quantity of car exports (the 1984 figure is 1.8 million cars). Yesterday, Japan and the United States exchanged notes on problems concerning Japan's supply of weapons technology to the United States, and both sides agreed to postpone until next spring discussions on problems such as beef and oranges which had become a symbol of trade friction between the two countries. All this has demonstrated that both sides, out of the needs of internal affairs and foreign diplomacy, are willing to shelve their contradictions for the time being and give prominence to their cooperative relationship.

In his talks with Nakasone today, Reagan expressed the view that with respect to the relations between Japan and the United States, the current talks should be regarded as "a new starting point." Public opinion here maintains that this reflects the United States' posture of "attaching great importance to Asia." According to reports, from 1977 onward, trade volume between the United States and countries bordering the Pacific has been higher than that between the United States and countries bordering the Atlantic. Beginning from the 1980's, the absolute trade volume between the United States and Europe has been in the \$90 billion range while the trade volume between the United States and countries in East Asia has been in the \$120 billion range. Some newspaper analysis here, in light of the trade situation, said "the prosperity of the United States cannot be separated from the prosperity of Asia," and with regard to strategy toward the USSR, said the United States also needed Japan to play its role in coping with the increase in the military strength of the USSR in the Asian region.

It is reported that Reagan and Nakasone will hold the second round of talks today. At the end of the visit, the two countries will issue a joint statement emphasizing "the great importance of the relationship between Japan and the United States to world stability and prosperity."

Reagan is scheduled to go to South Korea after his Japan visit. In the last few days, some mass organizations in Japan have held gatherings and demonstrations to oppose military cooperation between Japan, the United States, and South Korea, and to oppose the inclusion of Japan in the "military strategic system of the United States."

Nakasone Hopes To Visit PRC

OW110857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here yesterday that he would like to visit China as soon as possible.

During his second round of talks with visiting U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Nakasone said Japan is developing its relations with China on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, peace and friendship, and long-term stability. The first term of Japanese yen credits is coming to an end and a new period of economic cooperation will start soon, he added. He noted that long-term friendship is developing between Japan and China. General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang will visit Japan later this month and hold talks on peace in Asia and the world and on checking the arms race. Reagan was reported to have said that U.S.-Chinese relations are advancing. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit the United States in January, and he would probably go to China in April next year.

Reagan Before Diet on Arms, Trade

OW111700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Ronald Reagan, the first U.S. president ever to address the Japanese Diet, told its members today that the security relationship between the United States and Japan "must continue" and that "the defense of freedom should be a shared burden." "We cannot prosper unless we are secure," he said, adding for this reason Japan and the United States should "work in harmony" and "bear that burden together."

During a 35-minute-long speech televised to a nuclear conscious nation, Reagan said that he cherished a dream of seeing nuclear weapons "banished from the face of the earth" and that "the only value in possessing nuclear weapons is to make sure they can't be used." "We wanted to cut deep into nuclear arsenals and still do," he added. But "the other side's unwillingness to negotiate in good faith" is "blocking the dramatic reductions the world wants," he said. Reagan said he was "very conscious" of the U.S. negotiating responsibility on issues that "concern the safety and well-being of the Japanese people." He assured the Japanese legislators that the United States "will not accept any agreement that transfers the threat of longer-range nuclear missiles from Europe to Asia."

On economy and trade, the president called on Japan and all the industrialized world to share a responsibility "to open up capital and trading markets, promote greater investment in each other's country and assist developing nations." He warned that the United States and Japan may have periodic disputes, but "the real quarrel is not between us," he added. Reagan's speech at the Diet was boycotted by the 43 Communist Party members.

Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi in his comment on Reagan's Diet speech today expressed concern over the more obvious Japan-U.S. military alliance as was highlighted by Reagan's visit here. He also criticized Reagan for making no apology for the U.S. invasion of Grenada in his speech.

Ishibashi's remarks were echoed by leaders of some of the opposition parties. Reagan and his wife Nancy flew by helicopter to Nakasone's cottage retreat in a Tokyo suburb after the Diet speech.

XINHUA on Japan-U.S. Relations

OW122331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter: "Japanese-U.S. Relations as Seen From Reagan's Visit to Japan"]

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Reagan concluded his 4-day visit to Japan today. From his visit this time we can see that in dealing with the Soviet Union and other international issues Japan and the United States have common needs. However, in dealing with anything that involves the basic interests of each country, they refuse to make concessions.

Reagan visited Japan at a time when the Soviet Union and the United States are intensifying their expansion and scramble for power in Asia and the world, and the international situation is rapidly becoming more turbulent. During their talks and in their conversation, both Reagan and Nakasone emphatically pointed out: In face of Soviet intimidation, Japan and the United States must cement their partnership, and strengthen unity between Japan and the United States on one side and their allied nations on the other. In his speech before the Japanese Diet, Reagan used the metaphor that "it is easy to bend one arrow, while it is difficult to break three arrows" to stress the significance of strengthening the Japan-U.S. alliance and Western unity. Nakasone told Reagan that the joint "Tokyo statement" that he and FRG Chancellor Kohl issued not long ago stressed the importance of unity in the Western world. Reagan expressed "full support" for that, thus combining the views of Japan, the United States and the FRG together, expressing their common interest in preventing the Soviet Union from shifting its threat from Europe to Asia, and demanding a curtailment of medium-range nuclear weapons on a global basis. Public opinion here believes this shows that Western nations such as Japan and the United States have no intention of making concessions to the Soviet Union. They wish to achieve "peace" by strengthening unity and maintaining strength.

The issue of arms expansion in Japan has always been a focal point in Japanese-American relations. In the Japanese-U.S. summit talks, Reagan not only asked Japan to share defense responsibilities, but also clearly pointed out that Japan and the United States jointly must "exert influence over the Pacific region." TOKYO SHIMBUN analyzed the situation saying: There is a plan to develop the "Japanese-American alliance" into a "Pacific alliance." Proceeding from that strategic plan, the United States demanded that Japan "quicken its pace in forging ahead" on the issue of arms expansion. Prior to his visit to Japan, Reagan had repeatedly urged Japan to achieve the "goal of arms expansion to defend the 1,000 nautical mile sea route around Japan" as soon as possible.

Economic issues carried considerably heavy weight in the summit talks. During the talks, Reagan asked Japan to open up its market further for investments and trading, remove its trade barriers, raise the value of the Japanese yen at an early date and play a "greater role in international monetary and economic fields." All this meets the needs of the U.S.' own economic interests. At the same time, it is also necessary in preparing for Reagan's presidential campaign next year. A U.S. Government official frankly admitted: It is estimated that the 1983 trade imbalance will be US\$22 billion in Japan's favor, about one-third of the entire U.S. trade imbalance in favor of other countries. "That figure alone will become a target during the presidential election campaign." Therefore, the United States "hopes that Japan would exert efforts to reduce that enormous figure." However, as seen from the results of the meeting, neither side scored specific achievements except in agreeing to set up a committee on the exchange rate of the Japanese yen and U.S. dollar and a committee on investments. There is practically no progress on the most crucial issue of eliminating the trade imbalance and the issue of liberalizing imports of U.S. farm products into Japan. A Japanese newsman said: "Refusing to open up the market for farm products is a way to deal with the Japanese election, while limiting imports of Japanese cars is a way to deal with the U.S. election."

A worried Japanese foreign minister said on 11 November: "In the in next few months, the United States will be faced with election campaigns at home. The United States will demand that Japan relax its import restrictions on U.S. farm products. Such economic issues remain serious."

It can be expected that in future Japanese-American relations, the trend of alternating bickering and coordinating will prevail.

Reagan Comment on PRC, USSR

OW120744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 12 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan left here this morning for South Korea. His visit to Japan has caused anxiety and opposition among the opposition parties in this country.

In an interview with the Japanese NHK Television last night, Reagan once again stressed the Soviet threat to the Western Bloc. "I feel that we have to be realistic with the Soviet Union...they have some aggressive and expansionist aims in the world," he said.

Reagan made clear that the possibility of a world crisis could be reduced by greater military strength on the part of the United States and its allies, including Japan. He said, "The Soviet Union has now built up the greatest navy in the world and the biggest part of that navy is here in the Pacific," but the Soviet Union could not win if the Western countries seal off the straits in the region.

On U.S. relations with China, Reagan asserted that while the United States was working "very hard" to improve ties with the People's Republic of China, it would not scrap its relations with the Taiwan authorities. He harped on his old tune, "We will not throw over one friend in order to make another."

Japanese opposition parties and some mass organizations have pointed out that Reagan's visit had further strengthened the Japanese-U.S. military alliance which will accelerate Japan's pace toward the status of a military power. The danger is growing, they noted, for Japan to be involved in the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union.

6TH ROUND OF PRC-UK HONG KONG TALKS OPENS

XINHUA Announcement

OW140204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- The sixth-round of the second stage of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue began here this morning. It is scheduled to continue through tomorrow.

'Informal' Talks Expected

OW140504 Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, Nov 14 (AFP) -- China and Britain today began a new round of talks here on the future of Hong Kong with the chief Chinese negotiator saying that informal discussions would continue outside the official sessions.

Vice Foreign Minister Yao Quang made his remarks to journalists before starting the sixth round of talks since July on Hong Kong, which China plans to rule by 1997 when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires. The latest two-day round of talks comes as China has reaffirmed its intention to publicly proclaim its "policies and guidelines" for Hong Kong's future next year if no agreement is reached with Britain. Since the previous talks last month, Mr Yao and the chief British negotiator, London's ambassador to Beijing, Sir Percy Cradock, have had informal discussions on the subject. Mr Yao refused to say how many such meetings he had with Sir Percy, saying that it was a "secondary" matter. But he stressed that the informal conversations would continue. Asked about China's deadline for making public its position on Hong Kong, one of the world's leading financial centers, Mr. Yao said only that "we will see what happens with the negotiations."

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Qi Huaiyuan told journalists on Wednesday that China would announce its position on Hong Kong "no later than next September" if no accord is reached by then in the Sino-British talks. The September deadline already had been advanced several weeks earlier by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. China has frequently expressed its intention to recover sovereignty over Hong Kong once London's 99-year lease on the New Territories, which make up 92 percent of the colony, expires in less than 14 years. Sources at the British Embassy here said that the latest round of talks was to wind up tomorrow with the release of a joint communique "about the same sort as last time." The previous round ended on a more conciliatory note than earlier negotiations, shadowed by China's strong criticisms of Britain which it accused of seeking to perpetuate its "colonialist domination" over Hong Kong. The Sino-British communique after last month's discussions said that they had been "useful and constructive."

PLA NAVY GROUP LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH

OW111451 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Commander of the Navy Liu Huaqing left here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to Pakistan and Bangladesh. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Xu Xin, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, and Li Yaowen, political commissar of the navy. On hand were also diplomatic officials of the Pakistan and Bangladesh embassies here.

Honored at Islamabad Banquet

OW130328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Chief of the Naval Staff Vice-Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan gave a banquet here this evening in honor of the Navy delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) led by Liu Huaqing, commander of the PLA Navy. In his welcome speech, T. K. Khan said exchanges of visits by naval commanders are "significant milestones" in the development of the friendly relations between the navies of Pakistan and China. "There visits have strengthened fast and firmly the ties of neighborliness, friendship, mutual trust, cooperation between our navies and armed forces," he said.

In reply, Liu Huaqing said the armed forces and people of Pakistan have undertaken great efforts and made significant progress in the protracted struggle for safeguarding national independence and territorial integrity and developing the national economy. The Chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the Pakistani people and wish them still greater achievements on the road of advance, he said.

Liu Huaqing said the two countries have consistently observed the five principles of peaceful coexistence and supported and learn from each other. Friendly exchanges between the navies of China and Pakistan have been on the increase and are beneficial to the building of the navies of both countries. The Chinese PLA Navy delegation arrived here yesterday on a ten-day friendly visit.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

OW122008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq stressed here today that exchanges between Pakistan and China in the educational field should be promoted so that they may share each other's experience to raise the educational and cultural levels in their own countries. He said this during his meeting with a visiting Chinese educational delegation led by Peng Pelyun, vice-minister of education.

President Ziaul Haq told the Chinese guests that Pakistan has made strenuous efforts to enhance the cultural standard of the people which results in a literacy rate of 27 percent now. "China's approach to the popularization of education is something good for us to learn from," he said. Peng Pelyun praised Pakistan's marked progress made so far in educational undertaking since its independence. Saying that China and Pakistan should learn from each other, she expressed the hope that the educational exchanges between the two countries will be further increased.

Prior to the meeting, China and Pakistan signed minutes of the talks on educational exchanges between the two countries. According to the minutes, each country will send more teachers and students to the other, and the Pakistan educational minister has been invited to visit China next year. The Chinese delegation arrived in Pakistan on November 9. During its stay in Islamabad, it visited Ali Jinnah University and other educational facilities of Pakistan. The delegation will also tour Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi before leaving the country on November 18.

MALDIVES' PRESIDENT RECEIVES GONG DAFEI

OW121935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Colombo, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Maldivan president Maumoon Abdul Gayoom received Chinese Government's special envoy, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei this morning in Male, capital of the Republic of Maldives. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Congratulating Gayoom on serving his second term of office, Gong Dafei conveyed to him the best wishes and regards of Chinese President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang. He reiterated the Chinese Government's invitation to the Maldivan president to visit China. Gayoom accepted the invitation with pleasure and asked Gong Dafei to convey his personal best wishes to the Chinese president and premier. Expressing satisfaction with the very close relations between the two countries, Gayoom hoped that such relations would be further strengthened and consolidated. Chinese Ambassador to Maldives Gao E was present on the occasion. Before their meeting, the Chinese special envoy presented a congratulatory letter of President Li Xiannian to the Maldivan president.

SFRY VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC TRADE DELEGATION

OW112022 Beijing XINHUA in English 2001 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, received here this morning the Chinese Government trade delegation led by Chen Jie, representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. Earlier, Milenko Bojanic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade, also received the Chinese delegation.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on October 26 to attend the Sixth Session of the Sino-Yugoslav Trade Mixed Committee. During the session, both sides reviewed the trade between the two countries in 1983, discussed the trade exchange for the next year, as well as the intention commodity lists for 1985 and 1986.

Chairmen of the both sides of the mixed committee, Minister Representative Chen Jie and Yugoslav Vice Minister for Foreign Trade B. Djordjevic signed the minutes of the sixth session on behalf of their respective governments.

WAN LI MEETS VISITING HUNGARIAN ECONOMISTS

OW091730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with a delegation of Hungarian economists led by Nyers Rezso, adviser to the Economic Institute under the Academy of Sciences. Wan Li said China attached great importance to the experience gained by Hungary in economic reform. The vice-premier said he hoped to see more exchanges and cooperation between the economists of the two countries.

The Hungarian guests are on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIST INTERVIEWED ON PRC REFORMS

OW101646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Jiafu) -- China's current streamlining of its economic structure is well-organized and on the right track, Hungarian economist Nyers Rezso said here today. Nyers, 60, was one of the principal advocates of Hungary's economic reform in the 1950's, and is now adviser to the Economic Institute under the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

In an interview with XINHUA today, Nyers said the smooth reform of Chinese agriculture was worthy of further study in Hungary. He also noted that China had just begun industrial reforms and said he hoped China would win all-round success in its efforts. Nyers said there were bright prospects ahead for China's economy. China has paid attention to learning from the good experiences of other countries and has drawn lessons from them, he added. While warning that the current reforms might meet obstructions and difficulties, he said that so long as they were correct, the reforms should be continued. "Don't be afraid of temporary risks, and never go backward," the economist said.

Comparing the two countries' reform programs, he said attention should be paid to coordinating price, tax and credit policies. "If price policy is not reformed, tax and credit policies cannot play their full role," he said. "Hungary began reforming its price structure in 1968 to make consumer prices approach production costs and help prices conform to value," he added.

The speed of readjustments in some commodity prices should be quick, he said, while prices of foodstuffs and other commodities directly affecting people's livelihood should be reformed more gradually. "Of course," he said, "this involves the wage system and many other issues. China should probably pay attention to this."

Nyers and his party returned to Beijing this week after a tour of Chongqing, Shanghai, Changzhou and Shenzhen. Supply and marketing networks in rural areas may further improve, he said. "We noticed that some peasants found it difficult to sell their own agricultural produce," he said.

Nyers said he hoped Hungarian and Chinese economists would exchange visits regularly and trade and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries would continue to grow.

RENMIN RIBAO DIRECTOR 'RECENTLY REPLACED'

OW140452 Hong Kong AFP in English 0342 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, Nov 14 (AFP) -- The director of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, China's leading newspaper, was recently replaced, a spokesman for the newspaper said today. The spokesman said that the Hu Jiwei was succeeded as director of the Communist Party organ by Editor-in-Chief Qin Chuan. But he gave no reason for the move, which came amid a campaign here against advocates of liberalization in China. Mr Qin was replaced as editor-in-chief by his deputy Li Zhuang.

Further Report

OW140734 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT 14 Nov 83

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Nov 14 (AFP) -- The top management of the principal Chinese newspaper, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, have been profoundly shaken up as a campaign against liberal tendencies and Western influence continues in China.

The director of the publication, the organ of the Chinese Communist Party, was recently replaced, a spokesman for the newspaper said today. The spokesman refused to give details on the departure of Hu Jiwei, who is considered close to top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping. But diplomats here interpreted the move a consequence of the current campaign against Western "spiritual pollution," that is against those advocating a liberalization of the regime.

Diplomats meanwhile indicated that one of the newspaper's deputy editors-in-chief, Wang Ruoshui, had also been dismissed. No information was immediately available on the situation of Mr Hu and Mr Wang. But, in recent days, press commentaries have stressed the necessity of avoiding any unleashing of a new Cultural Revolution and of treating "rightists" as "comrades" who need to be reformed, unlike partisans of the left regime of the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) who should be expelled from the party.

Mr Hu, a victim of Mao Zedong's purges during the Cultural Revolution, became editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY in 1977. Last year, he assumed the newly created post as the paper's director, part of a reform in the organization of the Chinese press giant. The task of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, which has a circulation of nearly 7 million, is to disseminate the orientations of the Beijing regime throughout the country.

Qin Chuan, who up to now was editor-in-chief, has become the newspaper's director and was replaced as editor-in-chief by one of his deputies, Li Zhuang, the spokesman said. Mr Hu thus appears to be the second high level official to fall victim to the campaign against "rightists."

Recently, Zhou Yang, the chairman of the Federation of Literary and Art Circles, had to write a strong self-criticism, mainly admitting that he had criticised the regime for not adopting a sufficiently democratic stance. Criticisms in the Chinese press in recent weeks have focused principally on intellectuals, with several writers coming under attack including poet and playwright Bai Hua. He had already come under fire two years ago for having written a film script which was called "anti-socialist" and "anti-patriotic." Today's issue of the PEOPLE'S DAILY again criticized writers of recent historical novels which "rather than appreciate and enthusiastically reflect the history of the revolutionary struggle," have "taken a retrospective view of history which is full of pessimism and marked with doubts about the present reality." In a separate article, the party newspaper reported on a symposium which has just ended in Nanning, southern China, which had dealt with Mao Zedong Thought and which was referred to at the gathering as "the most precious spiritual acquisition of our party." "Workers who specialise in research on the history of our party have the glorious task of maintaining and developing Mao Zedong Thought and eliminating spiritual pollution," the paper added.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ELIMINATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK130046 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Eliminating Spiritual Pollution Is Also a Kind of Emancipation of the Mind"]

[Text] Is eliminating spiritual pollution a binding of the spirit or a kind of emancipation of the mind? The answer is: It is also a kind of emancipation of the mind. It is the continuation of the movement to emancipate the mind since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and a continuation of the ideological line of "emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, and uniting as one to look ahead."

For a long time certain comrades in literature and art circles have held this viewpoint: The ideological line of the third plenary session is a line opposed only to "leftism;" emancipating the mind means emancipating it only from the bindings of "leftist" ideology; and opposition to ossification and semi-ossification is also aimed only at "leftism." Hence, when the Central Committee proposes upholding the four basic principles and criticizing erroneous tendencies of bourgeois liberalization, there are always people in literature and art circles who pose this question: Has the line of the third plenary session changed? Has the party policy changed? Is emancipation of the mind still wanted?

It should be said that this is a muddled concept, and a kind of ideological one-sidedness and confusion.

It is true that at the time of the third plenary session, the party's focus on the ideological front was on criticizing and correcting the longstanding erroneous "leftist" trends. At that time, eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," criticizing the "whatevers" viewpoint, and overcoming "leftist" ossification were indeed major tasks of cardinal importance. Our cause could not have advanced without solving this problem. However, the ideological line of the third plenary session cannot just be categorized as opposition to "leftism," and still less can correction of rightist errors be regarded as departing from the line of the third plenary session.

What is the ideological line of the third plenary session? It is "emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, and uniting as one to look ahead." Its core consists of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything. How can this ideological line be categorized as only opposing "leftism?" Going in for the stuff of the "gang of four" and the "whatevers" naturally runs counter to the principle of seeking truth from facts; it must be opposed today and at all other times. However, do not pursuing rightist stuff and bourgeois liberalization, and replacing Marxism with abstract humanitarianism and the theory of alienation run counter to the principle of seeking truth from facts? Sticking to "leftist" stuff or failing to see "leftist" things, and rejecting new things constitute a kind of mental ossification or semi-ossification. However, are not sticking to rightist stuff or failure to see rightist things, and apathy and indifference to them similarly mental ossification and semi-ossification? Why is it upholding the line of the third plenary session to oppose the former and violating that line to oppose the latter?

What is mental ossification? Mental ossification occurs when one's thinking stagnates, the machine of the brain fails to function, old concepts are not changed and new things cannot enter, and old ways are followed all the time. This ossification may be either "leftist" or rightist. We have made tremendous progress in bringing order out of chaos in the past few years. We still need to overcome "leftist" ossification. However, is there also a rightist ossification that merits attention?

When there are evident expressions of bourgeois liberalization, when decadent and moribund trends of Western social thought come in along with the policy of opening up to the world, and when the Central Committee has repeatedly criticized and raised these issues and reminded people of them, and the broad masses have already expressed strong dissatisfaction at these things, certain of our comrades actually fail to see or hear them, as if these new conditions had not occurred at all; there is just opposition to "leftism" in their minds, and there is no opposition there at all to the concept of bourgeois liberalization; or else, they feel resentful when they hear the concept of liberalization mentioned and even totally deny the existence of this concept. It should be said that this too is a kind of ossification; it is a rightist ossification. Overcoming this rightist ossification is similarly a demand of the ideological line of the third plenary session.

The moment the question of opposing bourgeois liberalization is raised, some people worry about whether this will hamper stability and unity. This is rather strange logic. It is true that "leftist" errors, especially the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," caused a large number of miscarriages of justice and the danger of economic collapse, and damaged the body of the party and its flesh-and-blood relations with the people. These things naturally wrecked stability and unity. However, why should opposition to bourgeois liberalization hamper stability and unity? Pursuing bourgeois liberalization, anarchism, and extreme individualism and disseminating in literary and artistic works feelings of pessimism, disappointment, and dissension and discord toward the party and socialism -- the dissemination, spread, and growth of these things affects the healthy growth of the masses, especially young people and juveniles, and if they develop, will they not similarly affect stability and unity? In his "greetings message" at the fourth national congress of literature and art, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We must keep clear heads against erroneous trends both from 'left' and right that are always attempting to stir up trouble through various forms, sabotage the situation of stability and unity, and run counter to the interests and desires of the great majority of people;" it is necessary "to understand the harmfulness of these tendencies, and unite to resist, censure, and oppose these erroneous tendencies." Evidently, the factors that affect stability and unity may come from either the "left" or the right. How can it be said that eliminating "leftist" influences benefits stability and unity and that eliminating rightist influences does not?

Similarly, it is one-sided and wrong to just link the movement for emancipation of the mind with opposition to "leftism," and to hold that opposition to "leftism" is emancipating the mind whereas opposition to rightism is binding the mind.

What is meant by emancipating the mind? It means upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts and becoming emancipated from all old ideas and conventions binding up the mind. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that emancipation of the mind "means, under the guidance of Marxism, breaking the bindings of habitual forces and subjective prejudices, and studying the new situations and solving new problems;" it means "bringing thinking into line with reality and subjective into line with objective;" "in emancipation of the mind, it is necessary to oppose both 'left' and right." It is true that "leftist" stuff such as the "two whatevers" and "follow the instructions to the letter" bind up people's minds. However, are people's minds and spirits not also bound up by bourgeois liberalization, extreme individualism, trends of commercializing spiritual products, and so on? People in ancient times used the expressions "fame and interest are a rope" and "obsessed by lust for wealth" to describe the spiritual bindings of individual fame and profit. Comrade Mao Zedong in "Study and the Current Situation," also wrote: "There are many things that, if we fall into blindness and lack awareness regarding them, may turn into our burdens;" "their wisdom is reduced by the burdens." The blindness referred to here includes both "leftist" and rightist blindness. Whether it be "leftist" or rightist blindness, it binds up people's minds, reduces their wisdom, and may lead to the commission of errors that endanger the revolutionary cause.

Hence, there is a problem of emancipation of the mind here. Are these not precisely the facts?

Personality cult is a kind of blindness that binds up people's minds. Is not cult of oneself and advertising oneself as "the center of the world" blindness, and does it not bind up the mind of the individual? There are people who talk a lot about opposing "saviors," while actually regarding themselves as "saviors" wiser than the people and the party; is this not precisely an expression of such blindness? Some people take no thought at all for the interests and the future of the state and the people; they can only see an "ego," and inflate this "ego" to infinity. How is it possible that their wisdom has not been reduced?

Supersititious belief in neither "indigenous" nor "foreign" things can be tolerated. We should, of course, oppose the idea of taking Marxism as a dogma. We are not allowed to adopt personality cult for revolutionary leaders. However, we are equally not allowed to develop personality cult for leading bourgeois figures and thinkers. We should on no account uncritically regard existentialism, Freudianism, and modernism as classics. Neither should we take them as expressions of the emancipation of the mind.

The principles of "giving prominence to three things," creating "lofty, great and complete characters," and indulging in "falsehood, exaggeration and empty talk" should be destroyed because they hamper artistic development. However, the path of "self-expression," "taking art as subjective radiation," "rather developing 'highbrow art and literature' for a small number of people than developing 'popular literature and art' for the majority of people," promoting the writing style of "falsehoods, petty remarks and empty talk" and following the practice of Western modernism can never promote and truly enhance the prosperity of the socialist literature and art. Placing undue stress on "serving politics" will increasingly narrow our path. It is right that we should correct it. However, the practice of reflecting individual "secrets of the heart," trivial personal matters, chewing over personal unhappiness and suffering alone will never broaden the path of socialist literature and art.

Persisting in "leftist" stuff is an ideological prejudice, and persisting in rightist stuff is also a prejudice. "Leftist" mistakes are closely connected with the old habitual forces, and so are rightist mistakes. How can we say that the ideas of bourgeois liberalization are new things rather than old stuff? Closing the country to international intercourse, cherishing the outmoded and preserving the outworn, and refusing to absorb progressive culture of foreign countries, of course, does not mean emancipation. However, picking up phrases from others, copying them indiscriminately, promoting "overall westernization," taking modernism, which some Western commentators have regarded as a thing "as good as lost," as something new and uncritically lavishing praise and recommending it is also a kind of prejudice and a practice of sticking to old ways.

We should not jump from one kind of blindness to another, from one prejudice to another, and from one old convention to another. After freeing ourselves from the influence of one kind of habitual force, we should not put ourselves under the influence of another kind.

Marxists maintain that it is meaningless or even harmful to say that "leftist" things are better than the rightist ones or vice versa if we fail to proceed from the objectively existing facts, but base our thinking on abstract concepts. We should oppose things, regardless of their "leftist" or rightist nature, which are divorced from reality, deviate from the party's line and the socialist orientation and harm the interests of the people. It is not a Marxist attitude to regard combating "leftist" deviation alone or fighting against rightist deviation alone as our own task. If we can only oppose "leftist" deviation or rightist deviation regardless of practical reality, such a practice itself is a kind of convention that "draws up taboos" and fetters our thinking. This is a kind of prejudice that hampers the emancipation of the mind.

To us, the elimination of spiritual pollution is also a kind of emancipation of the mind. It is also an important content of the emancipation of the mind. This means we should emancipate ourselves from the spiritual fetters of the bourgeoisie, from the influence of Western social ideological trends, way of life, and other rotten and decadent spiritual pollution, from one's own narrow little world, from the "wallet" stinking with money and filthy with the commercialization of spiritual products, and from the mental attitude of having a sense of national inferiority and inadequacy. Without emancipation in these respects, our emancipation of the mind will not be complete; the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization will be harmed; and it will be impossible to promote the prosperity of our socialist literature and art.

To bring the subjective into line with the objective is an aim of emancipation of the mind. Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. Marxist theory is the basic theoretical weapon for emancipating the mind. Back in 1949, in "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" and "The Bankruptcy of the Idealist View of History," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the Chinese people's grasp of Marxism represented their greatest emancipation of the mind. "Since the Chinese people learned Marxism-Leninism, they have spiritually turned from passive to active. Beginning from that time, the era in recent world history when the Chinese people and Chinese culture were despised should be at an end. The great and victorious Chinese people's liberation war and revolution have revived and are reviving the great Chinese people's culture. As far as its spiritual aspect is concerned, this culture of the Chinese people has already exceeded the entire capitalist world." At that time Comrade Mao Zedong was proclaiming "The Bankruptcy of the Idealist View of History" of Acheson and his ilk. One of the expressions of this idealist view of history was that the revival of China had to depend on the culture and ideology of the Western bourgeoisie and imperialism and on the "democratic individualists" and "liberalists" influenced by that culture. Comrade Mao Zedong fully affirmed how a large number of "democratic individualists" and "liberalists" influenced by bourgeois culture had shaken off Western cultural influence, drawn a demarcation line against imperialism, and switched to the stand of the people. "We Chinese people have backbone," "smiting the table and rising to his feet, Wen Yiduo darted fierce looks of hate at the guns of the Kuomintang, ready to fall rather than submit. Although seriously ill, Zhu Ziqing preferred to die of hunger rather than take U.S. 'relief food.'" This was precisely an important hallmark and a tremendous fruit of the mental emancipation of the Chinese people. These things happened more than 30 years ago; do you think we should "emancipate" ourselves again to the stage of hoisting again the banner of "democratic individualism" and "liberalism," taking up again the idealist view of history "which has failed the test" and gone bankrupt, "making up for the missed lessons" and pursuing "enlightenment" in the bourgeois ideological system, and following again the road we took before? No, that is not emancipation of the mind, it is spiritual pollution and ideological retrogression. This history will never be repeated.

EDITORIAL ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION IN CIVILITY VILLAGES

HK101410 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "It Is Imperative To Eliminate Spiritual Pollution in Building Civility Villages and Towns"]

[Text] At the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that an urgent task of the whole party at present is to strengthen party leadership and put an end to the situation of being weak and slack on the ideological front. Throughout the vast rural areas in our country, the situation has been extremely favorable and production has developed rapidly in the past few years. The party has gradually strengthened its ideological and political work among the peasants. On the other hand, we should also pay great attention to the phenomenon of spiritual pollution.

The ideological confusion resulting from the 10 years of internal disorder has not been completely eliminated among some peasants. Consequently, under the new historical conditions of implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, some peasants have been influenced by decadent capitalist ideas and remnant feudal ideas. In addition, some party members have not properly played their exemplary role as vanguards and some grassroots party organizations have not properly played their role as strongholds. The idea of "putting money first" and disregarding the interests of the state and collectives, feudal superstitious practices, gambling, and thefts are developing in many places. Even some repulsive phenomena which ceased to exist after liberation have revived, and dregs have floated to the surface. These circumstances show that in order to consolidate and develop the most favorable rural situation which has existed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it is imperative to seriously implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, adhere to the four basic principles, strengthen the party's ideological and political work in rural areas, and uphold the strategic policy of "grasping the work in building the two civilizations at the same time" which was put forward by the 12th party congress.

Activities of building civility villages and towns which have gradually developed and taken shape in the past 2 to 3 years are a good way to strengthen ideological and political work in rural areas and to realize the policy of "grasping the work in building the two civilizations at the same time." By means of activities such as prompting the masses to formulate and implement "ethical codes and pledges" and to select "five-good families" and through ideological education, the binding force of ethics, examples, and influence of public opinions, the people are encouraged to foster lofty ideals, noble sentiments, and fine moral character and to resist various backward ideas and erroneous acts. Some localities have run "spare-time party schools," "spare-time peasant schools," "rural cultural centers," "scientific and technological guidance centers," and other educational and cultural facilities in order to organize the peasants to study politics, acquire scientific, technical, and general knowledge, learn ways of management and operation, and carry out recreational activities which are beneficial to the mind and body. In carrying out activities of building civility villages, various localities have initiated various undertakings of public welfare and conducted various forms of ideological education. They have carried out all these activities in accordance with the desire of the masses and adopted the methods of consultation and discussion. The great majority of the people have been absorbed to take part in these activities. This has met the needs of practicing democratic management and autonomy of the masses in the social life of rural grassroots units and is conducive to correctly handling various contradictions among the people. Besides, this has also made ideological and political work in rural areas more extensive, lively, and properly oriented, and has helped the broad masses of grassroots cadres to grasp the contents and methods for improving and strengthening ideological and political work. In some places where these activities have been developed rather early and with comparatively good results, party style, the general mood of the people, and the social order have greatly improved, harmony and unity prevail in families and neighborhood, relations between the party and the masses, between cadres and masses, and between the army and the people have become much better, the ideological consciousness of the peasants in loving the country and the collective has been continuously enhanced, the moral trend of taking care of the public interests first and taking pleasure in helping others is both lively and healthy, the educational, scientific, and technological undertakings develop more rapidly, and the appearance of the villages has markedly improved. Practice has proved that the activities of building civility villages are the need of the development of the situation in the countryside, a great creation of the broad peasants under the leadership of the party, a new path of implementing the general task set out by the party at the 12th CPC National Congress in training a new type of peasants who have ideals, morality, and culture, and keep good discipline, and in building a new socialist countryside with civilization, democracy, and affluence, and are also vigorous measures of effecting comprehensive treatment of the countryside and of resistance to and elimination of spiritual pollution.

Some comrades hold that the "civility village is a good thing, but rich brigades do not need to promote it, and poor brigades are not in a position to accomplish it." This view is incorrect. The construction of the new socialist countryside with Chinese characteristics must "grasp the work in building the two civilizations at the same time." Both the rich villages with a comparatively prosperous economy and villages with comparatively low level of productivity for the time being should start from reality and pay attention to the building of civility villages in accordance with local conditions. The building of the two civilizations are interdependent and must complement each other: the building of material civilization is the basis of the building of spiritual civilization, and the latter is in turn a tremendous push to the former and can ensure the correct direction of development of the former.

Typical examples in many places have showed that the enhancement of the material living standards of a village or a peasant household does not necessarily mean the simultaneous enhancement of ideological and cultural level. If we overlook ideological education and the building of spiritual civilization, we will fail to resist spiritual pollution in various forms, take to evil ways, or even turn rich material conditions into the soil for the breeding of evil phenomena of feudalism and capitalism. Some comrades hold that a poor village cannot promote the building of spiritual civilization. This shows that they do not have a comprehensive and correct understanding of this work. The building of civility villages has a rich content, including ideological work, cultural work, building of democracy, promotion of morality and social moods, economic construction, and the improvement of the environment of villages. Some localities have summed up the content of the building of civility villages in a few words: "Five promotions and five changes," namely, to promote ideological education so as to change old thinking into new; to promote culture and science so as to change illiterates into educated people; to promote social security so as to change disorder into good order; to promote environmental sanitation so as to change a dirty environment into a clean one; and to promote production so as to change poverty into prosperity. Every rural area must engage in all these works. Some of these works do not require a lot of money. As a historical process, the building of civility villages has to undergo various stages of development: from a lower level to a higher one and from an imperfect state to a better one. The standards and requirements for some work can vary from village to village in view of their different levels of economic development. For example, rich villages may take the lead in and set higher standards for building cultural, educational, and sports facilities and in improving the environment of villages; while villages where the economy is underdeveloped for the time being may start from projects needing less investment, such as promoting ideological education, helping the peasants to study, setting "ethical codes and pledges," checking unhealthy trends and evil practices, electing "five-good families," commending good people and good things, improving environmental sanitation, preventing various diseases, and so on. By doing a good job in all these aspects, we will be able to push ahead the development of production and create the conditions for promoting work in other aspects of the building of civility villages.

At present, as the drive to build civility villages and towns is being launched step by step in rural areas throughout the country, party and government leading organs at all levels, in particular county CPC committees and county people's governments, must follow the guideline laid down by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and strengthen leadership over this work. It is necessary to give full play to the party branch's role as a powerful fighting force and the party members' exemplary roles and to push ahead the building of civility villages through strengthening the building of the party itself. It is necessary to devote every effort to the central task of educating the peasants with communist thinking, since ideological building determines the socialist nature of our spiritual civilization.

We must try our best to proceed in everything from the actual situation of our own areas and units, to adhere to the principle of setting measures to local conditions, acting according to our capability, giving full play to the role of typical examples, and giving instructions in accordance with different cases, and to get rid of all "arbitrary," and all the practices of "acting in unison," formalism, coercion, and commandism. We must adhere to the fundamental purpose of the party and the people's government to serve the people and to seek interests for the masses. As long as we continuously try to deal with new circumstances and new problems with regard to our guiding ideology and in actual work, the building of civility villages and towns as a new thing in socialist society is bound to score great successes on the divine land of China.

GUANGMING RIBAO FORUM DENOUNCES SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK120712 Beijing UANOMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Report: "Hold High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Socialism, Boycott and Eliminate Spiritual Pollution -- GUANOMING RIBAO Editorial Department Invites Some Comrades of Theoretical, Literary and Art Circles in Beijing to a Forum"]

[Text] On 31 October, the Editorial Department of this newspaper invited some comrades of theoretical and literary and art circles in Beijing to a forum to discuss the issue of resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. Participating comrades maintained: At the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping seriously pointed out that there should not be spiritual pollution on the ideological front. This is a new fighting task assigned by the party to the theoretical and literary and art workers. We theoretical and literary and art workers should answer the party's call, conscientiously study and profoundly understand the spirit of the second plenary session, stand in the forefront of struggle, hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and socialism, and strive to resist and eradicate spiritual pollution.

Theoretical and literary and art workers in the capital Zhang Youyu (advisor to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), Fan Ruoyu (advisor to the Central Party School), Liu Danian (honorary director of the Institute of Modern History under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), Zhao Xin (executive secretary of the Secretariat of the Chinese Writers' Association), Yuan Shihai (deputy director of the Chinese Beijing Opera Troupe), Zhao Feng (vice chairman of the Chinese Musicians' Association), Wang Meng (writer), He Jianzhang (deputy director of the Economic Research Institute of the State Planning Commission), Huang Nanshen (head of the Philosophy Department of Beijing University), Jin Huiming (deputy director of the Research Institute of the History of Development of Marxism of the Chinese People's University), and others attended the forum. Comrade Tang Dacheng (deputy editor-in-chief of WENYI BAO) issued a written statement.

Those comrades who delivered speeches at the forum said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our comrades who are working on the ideological and theoretical front have done a lot of work. Their achievements are the main thing in their work. These should be fully affirmed. However, our theoretical and literary and art circles are still in a state of chaos and there is still a phenomenon of spiritual pollution. We should on no account use our achievements as a shield to cover up problems occurring on the ideological front. In their speeches, those comrades cited in light of their specific conditions numerous facts concerning spiritual pollution in philosophy and literary and art theories, economics, politics, the science of law, novels, films, music, and ballads. They maintain: The essence of spiritual pollution is to disseminate the rotten and decadent ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes so that people distrust socialism and the party's leadership. The greatest harm of spiritual pollution is undermining the four basic principles -- the pillar of our country. Its harm to our younger generation is a matter which merits our attention.

Some comrades pointed out: The ideas of abstract humanitarianism and socialist alienation are nothing new. However, some young people have regarded and propagated them as new theories and new viewpoints. In the future some of these young people will become the backbone of our theoretical and literary and art front. Therefore, the harmfulness and consequences of spiritual pollution are very severe. Opposing spiritual pollution is not at all "making a fuss over a trifling thing." It is a matter of primary importance which concerns the prosperity and decline as well as the success and failure of our theoretical and literary and artistic undertakings and the prospects and destiny of our state and nation.

Those comrades also talked about some problems of understanding which are connected with the elimination of spiritual pollution, including the relations between the elimination of spiritual pollution and the emancipation of minds, the relations between criticizing the bourgeois liberalization and implementing the "double hundred" policy, the relations between opposing the "leftist" and rightist mistakes, and so forth.

With regard to ways to oppose spiritual pollution, those comrades expressed a number of useful views. They maintained: We should first take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as our weapon to carry out criticism and self-criticism. Criticism does not mean ossification of the mind or wielding big sticks. However, when carrying out criticism, we must draw a lesson from past experience. Criticism should be entirely reasonable. We should make analysis and avoid going too far so that our criticism will convince people. We should achieve the two-fold objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades. Even those comrades who committed serious mistakes are still a part of the contradictions within the ranks of the people and party. On the other hand, we should encourage theoretical and literary and art workers to write good literary and art works and theoretical articles. We should actively support and encourage some works and articles, even if they are in the embryonic stage, as long as they conform with the socialist orientation. Some other comrades held: We should integrate the elimination of spiritual pollution with the strengthening of the theoretical and literary and art contingents. In a word, as long as we actively carry out ideological struggle and adopt effective measures, we will be able to solve the problems.

The forum was presided over by the deputy editor-in-chief of this newspaper, Yao Xihua. This newspaper will publish a series of excerpts from speeches given at the forum.

CPPCC CULTURAL GROUP VIEWS SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

OW102124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1513 GMT 10 Nov 83

[By reporter Li Shangzhi]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- The well-known figures from literary and art circles who attended the discussion meeting sponsored by the CPPCC National Committee's cultural group this morning felt that the CPC Central Committee's decision on eliminating spiritual pollution is in line with public opinion and actual conditions. They pointed out that unless serious efforts are made to eliminate the present spiritual pollution on the ideological front in our country, it will be hardly possible to build a socialist spiritual civilization.

The meeting was held to discuss the question of eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological and cultural front. Jiang Chunfang, deputy leader of the cultural group of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the meeting. The more than 40 well-known figures from literary and art circles who were present were in high spirits.

They held that the question of eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front, which was raised by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, is of great strategic importance. If this problem is not solved, there will be no unity in people's thinking, and the country's political stability and unity, continued economic improvement, and prosperity in the literary and art field will be disrupted and impaired. Another important question is what kind of ideology to use to educate the young people and future generations.

Some comrades said that the duty of socialist literary and art workers is to lead people to love the Communist Party and socialism, and that they should make serving the interest of party leadership and socialism the criterion of their own literary and art activities.

Most comrades who spoke mentioned that in the work to eliminate spiritual pollution, the party Central Committee strongly stresses preventing the simplistic, one-sided, crude, and excessive criticisms practiced in the past, opposing methods of ruthless struggle and merciless blows in handling problems, and welcoming and encouraging comrades who have made mistakes to make sincere self-criticisms. This is truly the approach of using criticism to help those who are criticized. They believed that so long as everyone acts firmly according to the party Central Committee's principles and policies, the work to eliminate spiritual pollution will be successful, and the development of the socialist spiritual civilization will be accelerated.

ZHOU YANG, WRITERS DISCUSS SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK101444 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1342 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Report: "All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles Holds a Forum on Resistance to and Elimination of Spiritual Pollution" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- "'Pride leads to loss while modesty brings benefit.' This old Chinese saying is, I believe, always correct. Therefore, we must always think of our deficiency," Zhou Yang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, said today at a forum for some well-known writers and artists residing in Beijing sponsored by the federation.

He asserted that he had not been open-minded and prudent enough in putting forth the idea of "alienation" in socialist society in a long article published in March this year. As a result, his statement had given rise to some confusion with respect to ideology and theory. He would like to hear criticism by personages of various circles during and after this forum, which is aimed at studying the documents concerning the party rectification and at resistance to and elimination of spiritual pollution. In his speech, he also said: "Although my address is very short, I am really sincere today."

Well-known writer of the army Liu Baiyu spoke at the meeting. He pointed out that achievements had been scored in the creation of literary and art works on military themes of China. There had appeared many good works, such as "The East," "Deeds on the Western Front," "Wreath Laid at the Foot of the High Mountain," and so forth. At the same time, some unhealthy trends among army literary and art workers had also been criticized. Touching on the current situation, he said: "We mean to eliminate spiritual pollution and not to throw away something good. We stress upholding the four basic principles and do not mean that we do not want to emancipate the mind. We want to overcome weakness and lethargy in the matter of leadership and do not advocate indiscriminate intervention. We criticize the bourgeois idea of liberalization but do not mean that we do not oppose "leftist" mistakes and the bonds of formulas and concepts.

We criticize the bourgeois idea of human nature, humanitarianism, and the idea of alienation, but we do not oppose literature and art creating figures in graphic terms, revealing their inner world, and giving expression to their feelings and ideals. He expressed the firm belief that as far as the elimination of spiritual pollution is concerned, the literary and art road has not narrowed but has widened.

Yang Hansheng, Lin Mohan, Cao Yu, Jia Zuoguang, Hou Baolin, and others successively spoke at the meeting. The chief responsible persons of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles and various associations of writers and artists, and well-known writers and artists, including Xia Yan, Zhao Xun, Gu Yuan, Liu Kaiqu, Lu Ji, Wang Kun, Hu Feng, and so forth attended today's forum.

ACADEMY CADRES DENOUNCE SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

OW100335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0846 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- Party-member cadres of the academy and institute levels of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, under the leadership of the academy party organization, have recently seriously studied the documents of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, achieved unity in thinking and understanding and increased their understanding of the great significance of eliminating spiritual pollution. They hold that to do a good job in rectifying the party it is necessary to achieve unity in thinking, and that to achieve unity in thinking it is necessary to eliminate spiritual pollution. They are determined to diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Thought, raise their party spirit and their understanding of Marxist principle and play their role as communist fighters on the ideological and theoretical front.

Leading cadres at the academy and institute levels of the Academy of Social Sciences have begun concentrated study in the past week. During their study and discussion they noted that in the past few years, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and using Marxism as their guidance, theoretical workers of the Academy of Social Sciences have conducted useful explorations on important theoretical and practical questions arising in socialist construction and made some valuable suggestions for the reference of the party Central Committee and the State Council. Thus achievements are the main aspect of their work, and the principal trend of their thinking is good. However, they hold that some comrades of the academy have in the past few years published articles or made statements containing erroneous views and spread spiritual pollution, and some comrades have been contaminated spiritually. In the face of these problems, it is imperative to earnestly conduct criticism and self-criticism according to the guidelines of the party Central Committee and to draw lessons and experience in the process.

They hold that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the guiding principle of our party and state. The spread of erroneous bourgeois viewpoints in the theoretical field may shake the people's belief in the party's line, principles and policies and their faith in socialism and communism, disintegrate the socialist system and undermine the very foundation of our country. It is extremely harmful. As communist fighters on the ideological and theoretical front, they must pay serious attention to the problem and consciously take part in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution. They have come to understand that eliminating spiritual pollution is an important part of party rectification.

In the course of party rectification, it is necessary to make comradely, serious, factual and convincing criticisms with regard to erroneous words and deeds among party members and unhealthy tendencies in work so that mistakes can be corrected. When we have made mistakes in our words or deeds, we should consciously make sincere self-criticism. When we see others' shortcomings and mistakes, we should help them warmheartedly.

Party-member cadres taking part in the study also noted that in the past few years leading bodies of the academy and institute levels in the Academy of Social Sciences have failed to conduct necessary criticisms and to adopt measures in dealing with a small number of people who spread spiritual pollution, that there is a lack of enthusiasm for criticism and self-criticism in the party, and that no effective support has been given to comrades who resisted and criticized erroneous viewpoints. This is a phenomenon of rightist flabbiness and laxity. They hold that in studying party rectification members of leading bodies should first of all increase their understanding of the situation and unify their thinking so that they can really meet their heavy responsibility in leading the party rectification.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK120848 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Take Up the Weapon of Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] The "CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification" pointed out: "To study documents and raise awareness is to create necessary conditions for the solution of contradictions within the party. To correctly make criticism and self-criticism is an effective way to solve contradictions within the party. If we do not seriously unfold criticism and self-criticism, all the aims of party rectification cannot be attained." Therefore, to raise the consciousness of participation in party rectification and to unify thinking, rectify the style, strengthen discipline, and purify organizations, we must correctly make criticism and self-criticism on the basis of studying documents on party rectification."

To correctly unfold criticism and self-criticism, we must properly study documents, raise awareness, and unify thinking. In unfolding criticism and self-criticism, the experience of some units' experimenting with party rectification, and which have paid attention to drawing a clear line of distinction and correctly carried out criticism and self-criticism, is good. Such a set of erroneous practices as cooking up charges and ruthlessly dealing blows, and such phenomena as being prompted by factionalism in attacking another faction and so forth during the "Great Cultural Revolution" must undoubtedly all be resolutely discarded. But the state of weakness and lethargy on the part of certain leaders in the past few years must also be changed. Some comrades have been indifferent to spiritual pollution and have taken an attitude of liberalization. Some comrades have cold feet weeding out [qingli 3237 3810] the "three types of people." Some comrades are unwilling or lack the courage to criticize wrong acts and speeches for fear that this may hurt others' feelings. On the other hand, some people also refuse to accept correct criticism on the excuse of not "wielding the club," or resist criticism from the lower levels on the excuse of "not getting involved with a mass movement." All these attitudes are very wrong. To unfold criticism and self-criticism, uphold truth, correct mistakes, and have a clear idea of ideology and unify comrades -- this is a strong manifestation of our party. In the process of party rectification, we must repeatedly review Comrade Chen Yun's view of "upholding truth and not fearing the loss of face," and correctly wield the weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

In unfolding criticism and self-criticism during party rectification, we must resolutely carry out the guideline of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient," and strictly distinguish between two different types of contradictions. Concerning the erroneous acts and speeches among the people and erroneous trends in work, we should carry out comradely, solemn, matter-of-fact, appropriate, and convincing criticisms. Meanwhile, we must especially stress that self-criticism is the obligation of every party member, who must welcome criticism from all sides. Every party member cadre should seriously review his own speeches and deeds in the past few years and analyze which are right and which are wrong.

Concerning his own incorrect speeches and deeds, he must carry out sincere self-criticism. In unfolding criticism, we must render sincere help to certain comrades who cannot at once set their own thinking straight. We must give them time for serious deliberation and the right to defend themselves in light of facts. But we cannot allow them to make hypocritical or false review, or to delay making self-criticism indefinitely, thus hurting the solemnity of party rectification.

During party rectification, the exemplary acts of party leadership cadres are of extremely great importance in unfolding criticism. Party leadership cadres must strive to guard against arrogance and self-complacency. Like ordinary party members, they must accept the criticism and supervision of party members. They must not only realistically analyze others but especially make a thorough self-analysis. It is especially important that they should support and protect criticisms from below and set personal examples, so that party rectification and correction can proceed at the same time. Regarding controversial problems, they must take documents as yardsticks, allowing everyone to talk freely and to exchange views frankly, affirming correct views and correcting wrong ones. Good examples set by leadership cadres in making criticism and self-criticism will inspire ordinary party members and cadres.

In the article "Combat Liberalism," Comrade Mao Zedong said: "We are for active ideological struggle, because this is a favorable fighting weapon with which to achieve unity within the party and within revolutionary groups. Every Communist Party member and every revolutionary should pick up this weapon. To keep things from being carried too far in studying documents and to attain the aim of party rectification, every Communist Party member should pick up this weapon and wield it well."

SUN YAT-SEN'S BIRTHDAY MARKED IN CHINESE CITIES

OW130516 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1501 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- Personalities of various circles in Shanghai, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Wuhan held ceremonies today to mark Mr Sun Yat-sen's 117th birthday.

People of all walks of life in Shanghai visited Sun Yat-sen's residence this morning. Under a portrait of Sun Yat-sen, there were baskets of flowers from the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and the China Welfare Institute. The visitors to Sun Yat-sen's residence included responsible persons of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC Committee Li Guohao, Zhao Zukang, Zhu Zongbao, Zhang Chengzong, Tan Jiazhen, Liu Nianzhi, Song Richang, Yang Shifa, Jing Renqiu, Lu Yudao, Xu Yifang, Ye Shuhua, Liu Liangmo, Tang Junyuan, Dong Yinchu and Wu Wenqi and other personalities from various circles.

More than 100 persons from various circles of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City paid homage at Sun Yat-sen's tomb this morning. Hang Hongzhi, vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, presided over the homage-paying ceremony there. In front of Sun Yat-sen's statue there were baskets of flowers from the people's governments, the CPPCC committees, the United Front Work Departments of the party committees of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City, and from the Jiangsu Provincial Committee and the Nanjing City Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.

Those who paid homage at Sun Yat-sen's tomb included Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and responsible persons of the People's Congress Standing

Committees, the governments, the CPPCC committees, the United Front Work Departments of the CPC Committees, and the committees of various democratic parties of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City, and personalities from various circles in Liu Shuxun, Li Qingkui, Zhang Xuwu, Qian Zhonghan, Wei Yongyi, Qao Jeufu, Ouyang Huilin, Zuo Ai, Chen Minzhi, Liu Xinghan, Ding Yichen, Fang Zhen, Zhu Qiluan, Ma Zhaozhong, Zhou Bofan, Li Yuanqing, Deng Jianzhong, Fan Cunzhong, Cai Weigeng, Shi Zhongqi, Zeng Renzhong and Zhang Wenxin.

Some 150 persons from various circles of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou city held a commemoration ceremony at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Guangzhou this morning. Xiao Junying, chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, presided over the ceremony. Baskets of flowers were presented at a statue of Mr. Sun Yat-sen by the people's government, the CPPCC committees, the United Front Work Departments of the party committees of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City, and by the Guangdong Provincial Committee and the Guangzhou City Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. Present at the ceremony were Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou and Luo Xiongcai, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Jianan, vice governor of the provincial People's Government; Huang Kang, Liao Sigyang, Zeng Tianjie, Guo Qiaoran, Chen Zupai, Chen Yilin and Diao Zhaochen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Liang Ruochen, vice chairman of the Guangzhou City People's Congress Standing Committee; Lai Zhuyan, vice mayor of Guangzhou City; Luo Peiyuan, chairman of the Guangzhou City CPPCC Committee; Li Weigang and Mo Yinggui, vice chairman of the City CPPCC Committee; responsible persons of the United Front Work Departments of the party committees of Guangdong Province, and Guangzhou City Chen Jingwen, Li Jingyang, Zhao Wenyuan, Tan Wei and Xu Liang; and responsible persons of the Guangdong Provincial Committee and the Guangzhou City Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee Qin Yuanbang, Feng Boheng, Ye Shaohua and Chen Yilin. Also present at the ceremony were well-known figures from various circles Cheng Yiming, Li Xingchuan and Liao Zhouhang.

The Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee and the Hubei Provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee jointly held a ceremony at "the memorial hall for the Wuchang uprising of the 1911 Revolution" today. Baskets of flowers were presented and placed under a portrait of Mr. Sun Yat-sen by Vice Governor Guo Zhengqian of Hubei Province, Vice Mayor Gao Zhunling of Wuhan City, Vice Chairman Shi Zirong of the Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee, Vice Chairman Xiao Zuolin of the Wuhan City CPPCC Committee, director Tao Yang of the United Front Work Department of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, Director Wang Gongan of the United Front Work Department of the Wuhan City CPC Committee, Vice Chairman Yang Chunbo of the Hubei Provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; and Vice Chairman Sun Jiaqi of the Wuhan City Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.

Also present at the ceremony were more than 100 others, including responsible persons of the People's Congress standing committees, the CPPCC committees, the United Front departments, various Democratic Party organizations and the committees of the Federation of Industry and Commerce of Hubei Province and Wuhan City; veterans of the 1911 Revolution; and patriots, minority nationality personalities, Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese compatriots.

Leaders Attend Beijing Ceremony

OW122300 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- People of all walks of life in the capital held a ceremony at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Zhongshan Park this morning to mark the 117th birthday of our great revolutionary pacesetter, Dr Sun Yat-sen. Attending the ceremony were Xu Deheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee Cheng Zhihua, Kang Keqing, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Zhou Peiyuan, Wang Guangying, Deng Xiaoxing, Ye Shengtao; and responsible persons of various departments concerned Ping Jiesan, Chen Xin, Peng Youjin, Yang Zhengmin, Cheng Siyuan and others.

Qu Wu, Vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the ceremony. Vice Chairman Hu Ziang of the CPPCC National Committee, on behalf of the CPPCC National Committee; Chairman Wang Kunlun of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang; Director Yang Jingren of the United Front Work Department of CPC Central Committee, on behalf of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, each laid baskets of flowers at the portrait of Dr Sun Yat-sen. Liao Mengxing also offered a basket of flowers.

Also attending the ceremony were NPC Standing Committee members Ma Bi, Kong Congzhou, Lin Liyun, Zhao Zhongyao, Qian Duansheng, Aisin Qiorroh Pujie and Lei Jieqiong; Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee Wang Kejun, Fang Rongxin, Ye Zhishan, Ye Dui, Sun Chengpei, Yan Xinmin, Li Chunqing, Li Tiezheng, Shen Qizhen, Zhang Hanying, Zhao Zili, Zhao Junmai, Zhao Zongyu, Zhong Huilan, Nie Zhen, Xu Yiqiao, Ling Qihan, Gao Tian, Huang Wei, Huang Dingchen, Liang Shuming and Ge Zhicheng;

Vice chairmen, Standing Committee members, members and alternate member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Zheng Dongguo, Wu Maosur, Jiayibin, Wang Feng, Xu Baokui, Su Congzhou, Wu Xiufeng, He Zhuguo, Shen Qiuwo, Zhang Keming, Chen Jianchen, Chen Mingde, Shao Hengqiu, Zhou Ying, Huang Qihan, Fu Xuewen, Jiao Shizhai, Liao Yunzhou, Tan Tiwu, Wang Jingru, Fang Xianxu, Ning Quangkun, Liu Yaozhang, Li Jue, Li Wenlan, Yang Chunzhou, Shen Xingyuan, Zhang Fengzhou, Zhang Lianyun, Chen Erdong, Zong Zhifa, Luo Xiou, Luo Jiezi, Huang Xiang, Xu Quomao, Chen Xiaocen, Yan Mingyi and Liu Jiaying;

NPC deputies and members of the CPPCC National Committee and personages concerned Tian Fuda, Zhuang Mingli, Liu Pinyi, Li Ganliu, Du Jianshi, Zou Bingwen, Shen Zui, Song Weibin, Zhang Shuo, Lin Shengzhong, Xu Mengshan, Quo Xiuyu, Tang Zhenxu, Huang Jieran, Huang Miaozi, Han Yonghua, Tang Hongli, Liu Chunfang, Li Yiping, Li Qizhong, Yang Yuqing, Yu Zhanban, Zhang Zhixing, Chen Xiuhe, Wen Qiang, Yang Botao, Zheng Tingji, Fang Jing, Peng Hongwen, Sun Ying and Xu Ziqing.

Memorial Opened in Zhongshan

OW121932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Guangzhou, November 12 (XINHUA) -- A new Sun Yat-sen memorial hall was formally opened in the revolutionary leader's birthplace of Zhongshan County this afternoon. More than 600 people from overseas, Hong Kong and Macao joined 1,000 local residents in opening ceremonies and a commemoration meeting marking the 117th anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birth.

The memorial hall, which was completed after one year of construction, houses a 3.6-meter white marble bust of Dr Sun Yat-sen.

Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; Liu Tianfu, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party; and Liang Weilin, chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, cut the opening ribbon at today's ceremony.

The memorial hall has four exhibition rooms for displays on Dr Sun Yat-sen's life and the history of Zhongshan County.

DENG XIAOPING SENDS INSCRIPTION FOR MARTYR'S HOUSE

OW121115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1209 GMT 11 Nov 83

[By correspondent Song He]

[Text] Chengdu, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- The former residence of revolutionary martyr Zhao Shiyan, an activist in the early years of the revolution led by the CPC, was officially opened to the general public after being renovated by the Youyang County People's Government. The residence is known as "the house of Zhaojiazhuang" located in Longtan Township in Youyang County, Sichuan Province. Before his death, Zhao Shiyan joined Zhou Enlai and other comrades in organizing three armed uprisings by workers in Shanghai. He was slaughtered by the Kuomintang reactionaries in July 1927. Comrade Deng Xiaoping inscribed the characters "former residence of Comrade Zhao Shiyan" on a horizontal board that hangs at the gate of the house.

The "house of Zhaojiazhuang" is a quadrangular single-story, brick and wooden building. Its basic features have been restored after the renovation project was completed and the interior decor was also restored. Zhao Shiyan was born here on 13 April, 1901. He spent his childhood and most of his youth here. On the day of the opening the house was visited by more than 500 persons, including representatives of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, representatives of Sichuan Province and concerned prefectures, cities and counties and representatives of a number of organizations from Hunan, Hubei and Quizhou who were here to attend celebrations marking the establishment of the Youyang Tujia-Miao Autonomous County.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS CHEFS' COMPETITION BANQUET

OW121953 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- The best food in China was served to three hundred officials, public figures and journalists at a "tasting party" in the Great Hall of the People here tonight. The food was prepared by top chefs now competing in the country's first grand culinary contest.

"I've tasted foods from all over the country without ever walking out of this room," said one enthusiastic guest, Huang Hua, who is now vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. "The culinary art which is part of Chinese culture should be handed down to future generations." His idea was fully endorsed by Cheng Zihua, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. "Why not set up four cooking colleges in Guangzhou, Chongqing, Nanjing and Jinan, centers of the four major schools of cuisine in China, to train new top chefs?" Cheng suggested.

Other Leaders meet Chefs

OW132136 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, Wan Li, Wang Zhen, Yu Qili, Ni Zhifu, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Ping, Kang Shien, Wang Bingqian, Song Ping, Duan Junyi, Kang Keqing, and other leading comrades met at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon with group of China's best chefs, who are competing in the country's first grand culinary contest, and had a group picture taken with them.

At 1830 in the afternoon, warm applause echoed in the brilliantly illuminated reception room of the Great Hall of the People. China's best chefs, wearing white uniforms, were greatly moved. They felt that since so many leading comrades at the central level would receive them, this showed the concern of the party and the state for the culinary art and their respect for the chefs.

After the leading comrades at the central level had group pictures taken with everyone, Hao Jianxiu and Kang Keqing also shook hands with the female chefs and pastry makers, and cordially asked about their working conditions.

ZHAO ZIYANG VISITS NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY EXHIBIT

OW131313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that nuclear technology has broad prospects in China's national economy, when he visited the national exhibition on application of nuclear technology. For instance, he said, with the development of rural commodity economy, foodstuffs and fruits need preservation. So research on radiation preservation technology must be suited to the country's rural conditions.

During the nearly two-hour visit, Premier Zhao carefully viewed exhibits reflecting China's achievements in applying nuclear technology in industry, agriculture, public health and scientific research. Viewing the models of the planned nuclear power stations to be built in Guangdong, Zhejiang and Shanghai, the premier inquired about matters related to the stations' structures and investment. He expressed the hope that a number of nuclear research results with high economic efficiency should be energetically disseminated. He noted that nuclear technology will be further developed in the process of its dissemination.

Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun and State Councillor Zhang Jingfu, also visited the exhibition today. The national exhibition on application of nuclear technology, which opened on October 19, closed today. The exhibition received a total of more than 75,000 people from various parts of the country. More than 1,000 visitors attended 50 lectures on nuclear technology and another 2,600 people had radioimmunoassay examinations for liver cancer and thyroid diseases. The exhibition will move to Henan, Guangdong and other provinces and municipalities.

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW121147 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee began its Fourth Session in Hefei on 10 November. The major items on the agenda of the meeting are a report by the provincial People's Government on readjustment of the 1983 provincial budget and on the implementation of the budget plan in the first 9 months of this year, passing a resolution on the above-mentioned report, a briefing by the provincial People's Government on the handling of the proposal for launching a scientific and technological year campaign, examination and approval of the detailed regulations governing the election of people's congresses at county and township levels in Anhui Province, and approval of relevant personnel appointments and removals.

Yang Weiping, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the 10 November morning plenary session, while Su Yu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the 10 November afternoon plenary session. Present at the meeting were other vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Huang Yan, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou and Zheng Huaizhou.

Present at the meeting as observers were Hou Yong, vice governor of the provincial People's Government; (Zhou Daoyong), secretary general of the provincial People's Government; (Han Yuanping), vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Wang Wenzhe), deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of various provincial departments concerned.

Meeting Ends

OW140630 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended in Hefei on 12 November after a 3-day session.

The meeting examined the provincial People's Government's "Report on Readjustment of the 1983 Financial Budget." The meeting also examined and adopted a resolution on the date of election of deputies to the people's congresses at county and township levels, and approved detailed regulations on elections of people's congresses at various levels in Anhui Province and the namelist on personnel appointments and removals.

Yang Weiping, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the plenary session held on the afternoon of 12 November. He emphatically pointed out in his speech: The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee made a decision on party rectification and called for strengthening ideological and political work and opposing spiritual pollution. Members of the People's Congress standing committees at various levels must adhere to the stand of firmly supporting the four basic principles and actively and consciously eliminating spiritual pollution in order to ensure realization of socialist modernization.

Vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Huang Yan, Su Yu, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou, and Zheng Huaizhou attended the meeting. Vice Governor Hou Yong, Secretary General of the People's Government (Zhou Daojun), Vice President of the provincial Higher People's Court (Han Yuanping), Deputy Chief Procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate (Wang Wenzhe), as well as responsible persons of the concerned provincial units attended as observers.

Also attending as observers were responsible persons of the People's Congress Standing Committees of Hefei, Wuhu, Bengbu, Huaibei, Huainan, Maanshan, Tongling, and Anqing Cities and Mengcheng, Jieshou, Fengyang, Dangshan, Tongcheng, Quichi, Shucheng, Luan, Xuancheng, Lukiang, Jixi, Fanchang, Feixi, Tianchang, Huaiyuan, Shexian, Xiaoxian, Chaoxian, and Jingxian Counties.

Family Planning Chairman Named

OW140634 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Upon recommendation of provincial Governor Wang Yuzhao, the Fourth Meeting of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress adopted a decision on appointing Yang Jike concurrently as chairman of the provincial Family Planning Committee.

HUANG HUANG ATTENDS ANHUI MEMORIAL MEETING

OW100649 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpt] According to a report by ANHUI RIBAO, a memorial meeting for Comrade (Li Shinhuai), deputy to the Fifth Anhui People's Congress, member of the Fourth Anhui CPPCC Committee, former deputy commander of the Anhui Production and Construction Corps and a retired cadre, was held at the Hefei City funeral home on the afternoon of 3 November.

Wreaths were sent from the Nanjing Military Region CPC Committee, the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC Committee, the Discipline Inspection Commission under the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Discipline Inspection Commission under the provincial CPC Committee, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government, the Anhui Provincial Military District CPC Committee, the headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, the Hefei City CPC Committee and People's Government, Organization and United Front Work Departments of the provincial CPC Committee, the Political and Legal Commission of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Veteran Cadres Bureau of the Provincial CPC Committee, the headquarters and the Political and Logistics Departments of the Anhui Military District, the provincial Armed Police Group and Shangcheng and Gushi County CPC Committees and People's Governments.

Wreaths were also sent from his good friends Comrade Fang Yi, Zhang Jingfu, Guo Shushen, Su Yu, Zhang Zhen, Zhu Yunqian, Xiao Wangdong, Wan Haifeng, Rao Shoukun, Zhou Shizhong, Wang Jingmin, Li Gang, Liu Fuzhi, Yang Weiping, Wang Daohan, and Zheng Rui.

Attending the memorial meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress, People's Government, CPPCC Committee and Military District Huang Huang, Yang Haibo, Wang Yuzhao, Yuan Zhen, Wang Guangyu, Lu Rongjing, Li Shinong, Zhang Kaifan, and (Zhang Mingyuan).

Comrade (Li Pingzhang), deputy commander of the provincial Military District, presided over the meeting. Comrade (Zhang Mingyuan), political commissar of the provincial Military District, delivered the memorial speech.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN SPEAKS ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

OW130252 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] On the evening of 6 November, after seeing the new feature film "Road" [Lu] made by the Fujian film studio, Comrade Xiang Nan said to comrades of propaganda, cultural and journalist circles: Eliminating the influence of capitalist ideas and spiritual pollution is a protracted struggle.

He said: In Fujian, where we are implementing a special policy of opening to the outside world, we must attach particular importance to wiping out and guarding against spiritual pollution. Special attention must be paid to the harmful effects and the seriousness of the problem of spiritual pollution.

Xiang Nan continued: It is imperative to introduce advanced technologies from abroad as well as to resist spiritual pollution. We must not refrain from introducing advanced technologies into our province because we have to resist spiritual pollution. On the other hand, we must not refuse to resist spiritual pollution because of the need to import advanced technologies. The relationship between the two must be properly handled.

Xiang Nan said: In no way must we relax our political and ideological work and ignore the importance of building spiritual civilization because we have to grasp economic work and augment our material wealth. What we must do is to give simultaneous attention to both spiritual and material civilization. Party committees at the provincial, prefectural and county levels, the provincial committee in particular, must pay great attention to the current situation and work of theoretical, literary and art circles and all other sectors of the ideological front and correct the problem of weak and lax leadership.

Xiang Nan went on to say: In eliminating spiritual pollution, we are not launching a movement. It is hoped that comrades of the theoretical, literary and art circles will make positive efforts and take the initiative to study, uphold the four basic principles and keep to the socialist orientation. He added: Questions about ideology, theories, literature and art should be resolved by criticism and self-criticism. Criticism should be reasonable, serious, comradely and appropriate. In no way should we use such wrong methods as acting arbitrary and rudely, drawing conclusions without adequate justification, and exaggerating the mistakes of others to the maximum. This is the key to success in eliminating spiritual pollution.

Xiang Nan said: In recent years theoretical, literary and art circles in Fujian have been relatively active and have had considerable achievements in their work. Viewed as a whole, the situation is good; that must be recognized. Meanwhile, however, it is necessary to see our own problems, some of which are serious. Because of problems, not only have we been unable to resist energetically the invasion of erroneous trends of thought and spiritual pollution from outside, but some of our comrades have shown a tendency to depart from reality and from party leadership and have committed the mistake of commercializing those products which are intended as mental food.

In addition, Xiang Nan said: The key tasks at present are to study well and to carry out criticism and self-criticism in a correct way. When these two tasks are done well, we will surely be able to make a giant stride forward in our theoretical, literary and art work and have our work better serve the purpose of socialism and the four modernizations. We will also be able to form a healthy, staunch work contingent good at publicizing Marxism and resisting spiritual pollution.

HAN PEIXIN ASKS JIANGSU NONPARTY SUPPORT

OW102040 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, at a meeting it held this morning for people of all walks of life, conveyed the guidelines set forth at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and heard opinions concerning party rectification and eradication of spiritual pollution.

More than 100 people attended the meeting including leading members of the provincial chapters of various democratic parties, provincial federation of industry and commerce and mass organizations, nonparty personages, deputies of the NPC and provincial People's Congress, members of the CPPCC National Committee who were in Nanjing, and other patriotic personages.

Secretary Han Peixin, and Deputy Secretary Sun Han, of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, briefed those present on the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Han Peixin said: Today's meeting is highly successful. The very good opinions and proposals concerning party rectification and eradication of spiritual pollution put forward by those who spoke have enlightened us and will be of great help to us.

He continued: The current party rectification is intended only for solving the problems within the CPC. All democratic parties are not required to rectify their work style and organization, but we welcome you and people of all walks of life to assist us in party rectification. This is also one of the important ways to ensure that party rectification will not be superficially carried out. Because all of you have cooperated with the CPC for several decades, you understand the situation and the problems of party organizations at all levels. As the saying goes: The onlooker sees the game best. We believe that comrades who are not Communist Party members understand certain problems much more clearly than we do. Under the policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and the principle of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, I hope you will criticize our shortcomings audaciously and candidly in order to help us improve.

After giving a general description of the accomplishments on Jiangsu's literary, art and theoretical fronts, Comrade Han Peixin said: There are still many problems on Jiangsu's ideological front. The situation is quite chaotic, and spiritual pollution is particularly serious there.

For this reason, Comrade Han Peixin urged those in attendance to:

1. Display the spirit of holding themselves highly responsible to the people and the future of the country, take a clear-cut stand, and throw themselves into the struggle of checking and eradicating spiritual pollution.
2. Join the CPC in doing a good job in rallying comrades of all quarters to fight against spiritual pollution, particularly in enlightening those who have misunderstood the CPC and who are skeptical toward it.
3. Guide the theoretical, literary and art, educational, journalistic and publication workers, and other comrades on the ideological front with whom the attendants are associated to produce more and better spiritual products, to check and replace what is bad on the ideological and cultural fronts, and to satisfy the masses' spiritual and cultural needs.

HAN PEIXIN AT JIANGSU TRADE UNION MEETING

OW110540 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial Federation of Trade Unions and the Nanjing City Federation of Trade Unions held a joint meeting at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing on the afternoon of 10 November. The meeting conveyed to the participants the guidelines of the 10th National Trade Union Congress.

Leading comrades of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City attended the meeting. They included Han Peixin, Zhou Ze, Chu Jiang, Chen Huanyou, Deng Haoming, Liu Ping and (Zhou Weixin). (Kang Ke), chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, delivered a report on the guidelines of the National Trade Union Congress.

Comrade Zhou Ze delivered a speech at the meeting.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI ADDRESSES NONPARTY MEMBERS

OW111956 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 November the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee invited non-party personages to attend a meeting, during which it conveyed to them the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Congress and urged them to actively assist the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and party organizations at all levels in rectifying the party.

Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, chaired and addressed the meeting. Xu Qin, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, conveyed the main points of the important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Congress. Wu Ping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and (Yang Yongfeng), head of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, were present at the meeting.

Comrade Bai Dongcai said: The provincial party committee's purpose in holding this meeting for personages of various democratic parties is to relay to you the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Congress and to hear your opinions. After studying the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the main points of the speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, I hope friends of all democratic parties will actively assist the provincial party committee and party organizations at all levels in making the party rectification a success. I hope you will freely say all you know.

Comrade Bai Dongcai also urged friends of various democratic parties to join CPC members in carrying out the struggle of guarding against and eradicating spiritual pollution and in carrying out criticism and self-criticism, and to contribute to the building of a civilization with socialist spirit.

More than 130 people attended the meeting, including leading members of the provincial committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the provincial committee of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, the Preparatory Group for the Jiangxi Operational Committee of the Chinese JiuSan Society, the Jiangxi chapter directly affiliated to the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Jiangxi Provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Jiangxi Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and the Jiangxi Provincial Association of Taiwan Compatriots; representatives of nonparty personages; NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members who were in Nanchang; some members of the Standing Committees of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC Committee who were in Nanchang; and leading members of other departments concerned.

JIANGXI'S BAI CONGCAI MEETS RETURNING GYMNASTS

OW131308 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Liu Xiaoyin), this morning First Secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee Bai Dongcai, CPC Committee Secretary Xu Qin, CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Zhao Zengyi, CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Wang Shufeng and Vice Governor Liu Bin cordially met with athletes (Xu Fei), (Chen Shi), (Li Fullang), (Wan Dizhong) and (Mei Jianping), who did outstandingly at the 22d World Gymnastics Championships and the 4th World Cup Acrobatic Gymnastics Tournament, as well as (Fang Xinnong), a coach of acrobatic gymnastics. The meeting took place in the circular hall on the fifth floor of the Jiangxi guesthouse. The leaders congratulated the athletes on the excellent achievements they had scored in domestic and international contests and thanked them for winning glory for both the motherland and the Jiangxi people.

Affirming that a new situation had appeared in Jiangxi's athletic work, the leaders of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government said that athletics has become the most successful field of work on our province. They praised the indomitable fighting spirit of Jiangxi's athletes and coaches. This spirit, they said, has deeply inspired the people throughout the province.

At the end of the meeting Comrade Bai Dongcai exhorted the athletes and coach with the following words: Guard against arrogance and rashness, advance wave upon wave and try to scale new heights.

SHANDONG COMMENTARY CALLS FOR PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK100908 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Station Commentary: "Carry Out Party Rectification in Down-to-Earth Manner and Strive To Achieve a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Style"]

[Text] The Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPC Committee came to a successful end. The session participants unanimously held that the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is an important meeting in the history of our party and the decision adopted at the plenary session reflects the guidelines of the 12th national party congress. It is a programmatic document for strengthening the building of the ruling party under new historical conditions. The important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun have meticulously expounded on such important problems as refraining from carrying out party rectification perfunctorily or superficially, eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front, and sorting out persons of the three categories, and have set forth definite demands. These speeches are powerful ideological weapons for us to make party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution successful. On this account, the party organizations at all levels and all party members across the province must conscientiously study and resolutely implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee with a high degree of revolutionary consciousness, carry out party rectification earnestly, conscientiously and in a down-to-earth manner, and strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style. It is necessary to fully and profoundly understand the necessity and the pressing needs of this party rectification. Our province, like the whole country, still has many serious problems in the party due to the pernicious influence caused by the 10 years of turmoil, the increase in the corrosive influence of the decadent capitalist ideology and of the surviving feudalist ideology under new historical conditions, and the failure in attending to party building. Some party members and party-member cadres have very little belief in communism and low enthusiasm in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. Some have engaged in bourgeois liberalization to create spiritual pollution; some have ignored organization and discipline to practice individualism and sectarianism; and some have carried out unhealthy tendencies, abused their positions and power to seek privileges and even to commit crimes. Persons of the three categories still have not yet been completely sorted out from some leading bodies. These serious impurities in ideology, work style, and organization will cause great harm to the party. It will be impossible to meet the needs of the four modernizations if we fail to change this situation. Therefore, a comprehensive and systematic consolidation in ideology, work style, and organization has become a necessary, urgent, and important issue.

We should note that despite the many problems existing in the party, the main trend of the party ranks is pure and the majority of party organizations and party members are good or relatively good. A healthy force gains the upper hand inside the party. We have the correct guidance of the CPC Central Committee, a whole set of policies and principles stipulated in the decision, the broad masses of experienced old cadres as backbone cadres, and the support of the masses.

Therefore, so long as we proceed from reality and creatively implement the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification, we will surely fulfill this great task of party rectification smoothly and achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style. We must have confidence in victory.

Successful party rectification depends on party leadership at all levels. They must have a high level of consciousness, serve as examples, be strict with themselves, and play a vanguard role. They must also have a high sense of responsibility, set forth strict demands, make strict checkups, dare to grasp, to take charge of and to tackle hard and difficult cases existing in the party, and to solve them in a serious and earnest manner. On no account should they deal with these cases carelessly and perfunctorily. The party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of Communist Party members across the province must actively plunge into this party rectification campaign with a high party spirit and consciousness and revolutionary awareness. Through party rectification, we will further enhance the political consciousness of party members and the party's fighting capacity and will build party organizations into a strong core of leadership, and thereby, lead the broad masses of people to strive to create a new situation in socialist modernization construction with the spirit of hard struggle and forging ahead, and make positive contributions to vitalizing China.

SU YIRAN SPEAKS TO SHANDONG ADVISORY COMMISSION

SK120127 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] The Second Plenary Session of the Shandong Provincial Advisory Commission ended in Jinan on 11 November.

The session conscientiously discussed the issues of implementing the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the second plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee, and on aged comrades bringing their functions into play in party rectification and elimination of spiritual pollution. Measures for implementing these issues have been set forth.

The 2-day plenary session of the provincial Advisory Commission was presided over by Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, and Wang Jinshan and Mu Kaizhang, vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission. Su Yiran, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the session. On behalf of the Standing Committee of the provincial Advisory Commission, Chairman Gao Keting made a report and gave a brief account of the previous work and making arrangements for the future work.

All participants conscientiously studied the resolutions of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and the significant speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun and discussed the plan of the provincial CPC Committee for party rectification and the opinions on eliminating spiritual pollution.

They unanimously expressed: We should resolutely implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the 2d plenary session of the 4th provincial CPC Committee and should be determined to enthusiastically bring our functions into full play in party rectification.

In his speech, Comrade Su Yiran urged aged comrades to help the provincial CPC Committee and party committees at all levels conscientiously eliminate the persons of the three categories in the party rectification period, to sum up personal experiences and lessons, and give help and set an example in training new hands, and to continue helping the provincial CPC Committee select and promote excellent, talented persons to build the third echelon.

They endorsed what Su Yiran had said and pledged to do their best to conscientiously accomplish the work.

After discussions, they approved the opinions on reviewing the past 3 months' work since its founding, and on arranging the future work, and the provisional regulations on work tasks and methods of the Shandong Provincial Advisory Commission.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG SPEAKS ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW101418 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The meeting sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee for nonparty personages concluded yesterday after a 2-day session. The session yesterday was chaired by Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal party committee. Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal party committee, made an important speech at that session.

Those in attendance, leading members of the municipal chapters of various democratic parties and representatives of people of all circles, pledged their firm support for the party Central Committee's decision on rectifying the party and eradicating spiritual pollution.

Speaking at yesterday's session, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal party committee, fully endorsed the opinions and proposals put forward by the nonparty personages at the meeting and urged them to assist the CPC in rectifying itself by airing their views frankly and sincerely like close friends. He reviewed the progress in recent years in eliminating chaos and restoring order, pointing out that the time and conditions are now ripe for party rectification, and that the municipal party committee is fully confident that the party will be successfully rectified. He said the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee would work firmly and indomitably until the task is accomplished, making sure that it is not superficially carried out.

Chen Guodong said: Eradication of spiritual pollution, which is part of party rectification, must be carried out properly. People engaged in this task must carefully distinguish contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from contradictions among the people, display the spirit of the Yanan rectification campaign, and carry out criticism and self-criticism correctly.

He added: Our criticism, which is meant to help those who are criticized, should be gentle and mild. Our attitude should be that of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient. We should start from the desire for unity and work hard to achieve a new unity through criticism and self-criticism. Our criticism must be fair and not exaggerated. Such excessive "leftist" practices as ruthless struggle and striking people with merciless blows must be guarded against.

Comrade Chen Guodong also briefed the nonparty personages on the initial plan of party rectification. He said: Party rectification should be a process to promote production and all aspects of work. The most important task at present is to study the relevant documents earnestly so that we can heighten our understanding and achieve a consensus of thinking and become politically at one with the party Central Committee.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI TRADE UNION MEETING

OW131402 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions held a meeting at the cultural square this morning to relay the guidelines of China's 10th National Trade Union Congress.

Chen Guodong, Yang Di, Sun Guizhang, Wu Bangguo, Huang Ju, Li Zhaoji, Song Jiehan, and other leading comrades attended the meeting. Comrade Zhong Min was also present.

Yang Di, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: The decision on party rectification and the policy decision on eliminating spiritual pollution adopted at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee are an important step taken by our party to achieve new and great victory in the new historical period and are a basic guarantee for accomplishing the grand goal laid down by the 12th National CPC Congress. Our trade union organizations at all levels should take a firm and clear-cut class stand, stand in the vanguard of the struggle against spiritual pollution, resist and overcome the influence and corrosion by all kinds of decadent and moribund ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, and resist and oppose the attempts to spread distrust in the socialist and communist cause and in the Communist Party's leadership. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work and persist in carrying out education in the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism among workers.

SHANGHAI EDITORIAL URGES RESISTING CONTAMINATION

OW101752 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Editorial: "More on Combating Spiritual Pollution With a Clear-Cut Stand"]

[Excerpts] The call issued by the CPC Central Committee to eradicate spiritual pollution on the ideological and cultural front has aroused the extensive attention of party organizations at all levels and both party and nonparty people in all circles. The question of eliminating spiritual pollution and combating bourgeois liberalization, put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, is very important and timely and should be one of the subjects studied during party rectification. However, some comrades do not adequately understand the necessity and urgency of eliminating spiritual pollution and have some misgivings. To boldly combat spiritual pollution with a clear-cut stand and to carry out a proper ideological struggle for this purpose, we deem it necessary to further study the question in order to raise our understanding, achieve ideological unity, and enhance our awareness.

In recent years, while affirming our achievements, the party Central Committee has constantly and repeatedly reminded us that we should pay attention to the need to overcome the shortcomings and problems that exist in ideological and cultural work. In particular, during the past few years, some comrades on the theoretical work front and in the literary and art circle blindly worshipped all Western trends of thoughts regarding philosophy, social and political affairs, and literature and art without analyzing, examining, or criticizing them. The work of introducing Western academic knowledge and culture into our country has been done in such a confused manner that we have imported a number of books, films, musical works, dances and video and audio tapes that are considered vulgar and harmful even in Western countries. Can we ignore this serious problem of spiritual pollution and let it go unchecked?

We should soberly understand that we would lose what we have achieved if we ignored the danger of spiritual pollution and allowed the trend of bourgeois liberalization to develop. We should correctly assess the current situation on the ideological and cultural front and should no longer hesitate to eradicate spiritual pollution.

It should be clearly understood that spiritual pollution represents a rightist bourgeois trend of thought. In essence, it disseminates various decadent and dwindling ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and instigates the sentiments to distrust our socialist and communist causes and the communist leadership.

Combating this rightist trend is a task of prime importance to the future and fate of our party, state, and people, just as we did in the past to combat the "left" trend of our guiding ideology. Because of this, all Communist Party members are urged to stand at the forefront of the struggle against spiritual pollution.

Some comrades are worried and ask: Will the eradication of spiritual pollution adversely affect the implementation of the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend"?

This worry is unnecessary. It is obvious to all that our party has firmly implemented the "double-hundred" principle since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The eradication of spiritual pollution is not contradictory to the implementation of the "double-hundred" principle but, on the contrary, will help us achieve better results in implementing this principle. As everyone knows, we are implementing this principle in order to bring prosperity to our socialist culture. If we interpret this principle as the absolute freedom to air one's views or, going even farther, to airing only erroneous views but no Marxist views, aren't we seriously misinterpreting or distorting this principle? In order to implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," it is imperative to uphold the four basic principles, the core of which is the socialist road and party leadership. At no time should we sway or become uncertain and confused in this regard.

In implementing the "double-hundred" principle, we must carry out the "three don'ts," that is, "don't seize on others' faults," "don't put labels on people," and "don't use a big stick." This is an unchangeable rule. However, it is quite abnormal to regard any Marxist criticism as "attacking from all sides" or "using the big stick" and, therefore, to strike at the comrades making criticism and sympathize with and protecting those being criticized. Now there are some people who advocate another "three don'ts" -- that is, "don't need the four basic principles in emancipating the mind," "don't need restrictions in opening to the outside world," and "don't need Marxism to hold sway in letting various schools of thought contend and various flowers blossom." This should not be permitted because it is not in the interest of, and extremely detrimental to, our socialist cause. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Truth develops in the course of struggle against mistakes. This is how Marxism has developed." Facing the present situation on the ideological front, all Marxists should hold high the banner of Marxism and socialism and wage an uncompromising struggle against anything that violates Marxism so that it will truly hold sway in the ideological world. Only in this way is it possible to radically ensure the smooth implementation of the "double-hundred" principle, effectively eliminate spiritual pollution, and bring prosperity to the social theoretical work and socialist literature and art. Only thus can we guarantee that socialist ideology will firmly dominate the ideological and cultural front, and that our program of socialist modernization will advance victoriously in the right direction.

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW121111 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] The Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held its Fifth Meeting today. The meeting highly appraised the major achievement made in Shanghai's public security work during the last 2 months. However, it pointed out: We have only achieved initial success in the struggle to sternly punish criminals who seriously threatened social order. The development is not even. There are still deeply hidden criminals yet to be unearthed.

The meeting called on the people throughout the municipality to take further actions and, in the revolutionary spirit of continuous fighting, follow up their victory with hot pursuit and completely wipe out the criminals.

Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting heard a report on municipal deputies' inspection of Shanghai's public security work and separate reports on public security made by the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau, the municipal People's Procuratorate, the municipal Higher People's Court and the municipal Justice Bureau. After deliberation, the meeting adopted a resolution on sternly punishing criminals who seriously threaten social order and approved relevant appointments and removals.

Zhao Zukang, Shi Ping, Chen Yi, He Yixiang, Di Jingxiang, Wang Tao, Li Peinan, Tan Jiazhen and Liu Nianzhi, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Vice Mayor Liu Zhenyuan observed the meeting. Responsible persons of the municipal Higher People's Court, the municipal People's Procuratorate, various municipal government commissions and offices, the relevant municipal bureaus and the standing committees of various district and county people's congresses also observed the meeting.

PRC PILOT LANDS MIG-17 AT TAIWAN AIRPORT

OW140947 Taipei CNA in English 0936 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 14 (CNA) -- A government spokesman of the Republic of China confirmed the safe landing of a Chinese Communist MIG-17 at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport in northern Taiwan at 10:15 a.m. Monday.

According to the spokesman, Wang Hsueh-cheng, 28, of Honan, took off with the MIG-17 (serial No 83065) from the Taishan Airport in Chekiang Province at 9:15 a.m. and flew toward Taiwan when located by a Republic of China's Air Force patrol unit over the Taiwan Straits. The Chinese Communist pilot let down the landing gears to signal his intention to seek freedom in Taiwan after his plane was intercepted by the ROC's jet fighters. He was guided to land at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport in Taoyuan, which is about 40 kilometers south of Taipei. Wang made a forced landing on a new runway of the airport which is still under construction and not open to commercial flights yet. The tires of the left landing gear exploded during the forced landing.

A military spokesman disclosed that Wang claims to be a schoolmate of Maj. Wu Jung-ken, a former Chinese Communist air force pilot who flew a MIG-19 jet fighter from Shantung Province to South Korea for freedom on Oct. 16, 1982, and has since become a major in the ROC's Air Force.

This is the second freedom-seeking action by a Chinese Communist Air Force pilot this year. Less than four months ago, Sun Tien-chin, a Chinese Communist test pilot, flew a MIG-21 from Dairen, a seaport in Liaoning Province in northeastern China, to Seoul, South Korea. He came to Taiwan on Aug. 24 and is now a colonel in the ROC's Air Force.

Second MIG Also Landed

OW140431 Hong Kong AFP in English 0422 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Taipei, Nov 14 (AFP) -- A Chinese air force fighter jet landed at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport here today after being intercepted by Nationalist aircraft, the Taiwan Government Information Office (GIO) said.

Meanwhile, informed sources said two more Chinese aircraft were approached by Taiwan interceptors after being seen "wandering" over airspace north of Taiwan's Keelung Harbour. One of these two aircraft has also arrived in Taipei, the sources added.

A government spokesman could not confirm whether the jet escorted down to Chiang Kai-shek airport has a MIG-19 or a MIG-17, but he said the pilot was Wang Hsueh-cheng, 28, from Kaifeng, Henan Province in northern China. Earlier, military authorities said that a Chinese pilot landed a MIG-19 at the airport.

The government spokesman did not say where the aircraft was intercepted, but said it had been guided into the airport at 10:15 a.m. (0215 GMT). The aircraft and the pilot were in good condition, according to a report by the Broadcasting Corp. of China (BCC). It said the MIG-19 was numbered 83065 and had taken off from Luqiao air base in Zhejiang Province on China's eastern coast. The GIO spokesman said that jet could have taken off from Taishan air base on Zhoushan Island, also in Zhejiang Province, rather than Luqiao.

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